

Shares boom on hopes of base rate cut

The biggest one-day surge in stock market prices for over 15 months added £4.2 billion to the value of shares yesterday, as the last obstacle to an early cut in interest rates was removed. The Bank of England released money figures good enough to permit the Chancellor to nudge bank base rates down by up to one per cent, in support of a Budget next Tuesday that will promise a sixth year of continuous economic growth and a further fall in inflation.

Despite the prospect of lower interest rates, the pound scored all-round gains, adding 0.7 to its trade-weighted index, giving grounds for hope that it has weathered the worst of the oil-price storm. Although caution is the watchword until after next weekend's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Government is quietly confident that it has succeeded in seeing off the attempt by Opec to force Britain to fall in line and cut oil production.

The Financial Times 30-share index rose 21.2 points yesterday, to a record 1,326.8. The wider FT-SE 100-share index also jumped sharply, rising 24.9 to 1,597.1. These gains followed money figures for February showing a 1 per cent rise in sterling M3.

Although this took the rise over the past year to 14 per cent, well above the Chancellor's original target, the figures gave sufficient sign of a recent slowdown to convince the City that a cut in

interest rates of at least half a per cent was now possible. Money-market rates eased by up to a quarter of one per cent, although the Bank of England may resist too rapid a fall in rates until after the weekend. Reassuring figures for sterling M3 were essential, because the Chancellor will be presenting a new target in the Budget as a reaffirmation of his commitment to "sound money". He is resuscitating sterling M3, for which this year's target was abandoned last autumn, to demonstrate the continuity of his financial strategy.

A firm monetary strategy in the Budget will be essential because falling oil prices have sharply eroded the

ing a radical shake-up of the tax treatment of married couples.

Other elements of the Budget are expected to include: ● New measures to boost the "enterprise culture", and in particular to stimulate wider share ownership through increased tax incentives.

● Increases in excise duties, particularly on petrol, where the Chancellor may seize the opportunity to add more than the 5p on a gallon of petrol that would be justified by the general rise in prices since the last election. This would help him to recoup some of the £5½ billion to £6 billion lost from falling oil prices.

● Further reforms of the structure of National Insurance, following last year's changes.

● Modest increases in personal tax allowances which are still likely to exceed the minimum figures of £130 a year for a single person and £200 for a married couple that would merely compensate for inflation.

● Forecasts for the economy, to be published on Budget Day, are little changed since last autumn, when the Treasury was predicting economic growth of 3 per cent this year, with inflation falling rapidly over the next few months and dipping below 4 per cent.

● In response to the continuing rise in unemployment, a further package of small employment measures, centring on the Jobstart scheme for low-earners and the existing Community Programme.



One man and his secrets: Mr Nigel Lawson on his 54th birthday yesterday

Kohl faces second Flick cash inquiry

From Frank Johnson Bonn

The position of Chancellor Kohl of West Germany worsened last night after public prosecutors in Bonn announced a second — and possibly more serious — investigation against him for alleged false testimony.

The latest investigation relates to answers which Herr Kohl gave in 1984 to a committee of the Bundestag investigating the "Flick Affair" — tax-avoiding donations to political parties by big business.

Herr Kohl was already being investigated by the public prosecutors in Koblenz, in the Rhineland Palatinate, for the same alleged offence in connection with his replies last year to a committee of the Land (regional parliament) investigating similar payments made during the 1970s when Herr Kohl was Prime Minister of Rhineland Palatinate.

Both investigations arise out of private suspicions taken up by the radical lawyer and Green MP, Herr Otto Schily.

Yesterday's announcement came from Bonn because that is the local prosecuting office, which investigates offences allegedly committed in the area, including the Bundestag. This second investigation is especially serious because Herr Schily's charge is that \$5,000DM (just over £17,000) was paid by Flick directly to Herr Kohl, via his secretary, rather than to the CDU via a research organization, the method alleged in Rhineland Palatinate.

West German politics were virtually in a state of suspension while the Bonn prosecutors took two weeks to decide whether to act on Herr Schily's summons. The next stage, both in Koblenz or Bonn, will be the prosecutors' decisions whether to apply to the courts for a trial.

Politicians and diplomats here believe it will never come to that. But last night there was less certainty.

It could take months for the prosecutors to make their decision. But overshadowing it all is the next general election, due early in 1987.



Chancellor Kohl: hoping for a quick decision.

Minister moves to calm fears on Anglo-Irish deal

From Richard Ford Belfast

The Government last night attempted to allay Unionist alarm over the Anglo-Irish Agreement by holding an unprecedented press conference aimed at ending the secrecy surrounding yesterday's talks between London and Dublin.

While Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, insisted that there could be no suspension of the agreement as demanded by Unionists as a precondition for talks, he said, significantly, that no date had been fixed for the next meeting of the joint ministerial conference.

By releasing a two page communique of his talks at Stormont with Mr Peter Barry, the Irish Republic's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr King tried to end rumour and speculation about the discussions and prove to Loyalists that little has changed on the ground since the deal was signed last November.

Although it will do little to stop Unionist claims that the agreement is effectively "Dublin rule" or "joint authority", the communique together with Mr King's press conference which followed a meeting of the conference, marks a change of heart by the Government and is evidence that it is seriously concerned at loyalist reaction to the agreement.

Already in the Irish Republic the Fianna Fail opposition party is saying that there have hardly been any changes since the agreement was signed last November.

Pretoria lets CBS men stay

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

South Africa yesterday cancelled expulsion orders against three members of CBS's News Bureau after the American television network had broadcast a film of the funeral of an unborn victim in Johannesburg's Alexandra township.

The unprecedented cancellation came after negotiations between Mr Stoffel Botha, Home Affairs Minister, and a CBS delegation.

In a joint statement afterwards, CBS did not admit it had wilfully broken any South African law, but said in future it would "as far as possible, ensure that material... obtained and used by them, from whatever source, is not tainted with illegality".

Pretoria had accused CBS of showing disregard for the Supremacy Court.

Black pupils shot, page 7

BL board delays decision

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

The board of directors of BL is to decide in the next week which bidder it considers should become the new owner of Land Rover Leyland.

At a meeting yesterday, the board, chaired by Sir Austin Bide, reviewed the offers from the four contenders who have expressed firm interest in whole or part of the company's commercial vehicle subsidiaries, but came to no firm conclusions.

Further consultations with Hill Samuel, BL's merchant bank, are to take place.

Meanwhile, the future of Mr Ray Horrocks, aged 55, the chairman of BL Cars, remains uncertain after the appointment of Mr Graham Day, currently chairman of British Shipbuilders, to take over from Sir Austin once the Land Rover Leyland sale has been completed.

Hurd asked to change laws after rape case

By Philip Webster and Stewart Tendler

The Government is to consider changing the law to prevent a repetition of the case of Patrick Reilly, the man cleared of the sex murder of a young girl but given three life sentences yesterday after confessing a series of sexual attacks.

The Prime Minister has asked Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, to look at the practice which can be adopted in Scottish jury trials. It allows the prosecution to refuse to accept guilty pleas before a jury is sworn in. In that way the jury is aware of all the charges a defendant faces even if he later pleads guilty to some of them.

The move came as Reilly, acquitted on Monday of the murder of Leonie Darnley, was given three life sentences after admitting three rapes, an attempted rape and two indecent assaults: information kept from the murder trial jury by Mr Justice Paine because it might have prejudiced their decision.

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, Conservative MP for Perth and Kinross, told the Prime Minister that if the English law had been changed along Scottish lines the outrage over the case would not have arisen.

He said last night that if the prosecution took the view in Scotland that the evidence on some of the charges was relevant to the evidence on others they would refuse to accept pleas of guilty.

Mr Fairbairn said: "I fear the evidence on some charges in this case was relevant to others. A jury in Scotland would not have been kept in ignorance."

The present law is the 1898 Criminal Evidence Act which allows defendants not to enter pleas if it could incriminate them on other charges they face.

Sentencing Reilly yesterday, Mr Justice Paine called him "an appalling danger to the opposite sex".

Guilty of attacks including an assault on a girl aged 11 and the rape of a schoolgirl aged 15 savaged internally with a claw hammer, Reilly was told by

the judge that the punishments were partly "to deter others in this age when rape seems to be becoming more frequent and disgusting practices certain rapists like you indulge in are becoming more frequent."

The judge dismissed as "absolutely ludicrous" a call from the defence for Reilly to be sent to hospital under the Mental Health Act.

The case is one of the first since the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, called last month for tougher sentencing for rapes.

Outside the court Detective Chief Superintendent Robert Shutt, in overall charge of the case, said that inquiries into Leonie's death were now complete and "I can't say any more in relation to that matter".

Described by police as a loner, Reilly lived in a north London hostel as an unemployed labourer receiving £108 in social benefits each fortnight. Detectives believe he went to considerable lengths to avoid detection, learning how to avoid leaving evidence at the scenes of crimes by talking to other prisoners convicted of rape while he was serving sentences himself.

In the Commons Mr John Townend, Conservative MP for Bridlington, asked the Prime Minister whether she thought it appropriate that the courts should impose savage sentences as a deterrent.

Jury "did duty", page 3. Parliament, page 4.



Reilly, who was jailed for life yesterday.

Vickers workers get £7m share prospectus

By Edward Townsend

Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering, which is being sold to a management-led consortium, has issued its share prospectus to 200,000 Barrow-in-Furness and Birmmham staff and residents.

At the same time it has forecast a £15 million trading profit for the current year.

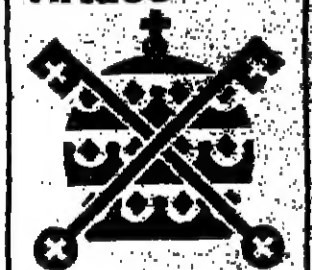
Almost seven million of the £1 ordinary shares, or 30 per cent of the total issued, are on

offer to workers at the two yards, their families, company pensioners and residents living in the Parliamentary constituencies covering the two towns.

The consortium's bid, totalling about £100 million, was preferred by the Government to that of Trafalgar House, which offered up to £20 million more for the warship and Trident submarine yards. Prospectus, page 21

Tomorrow

Cardinal virtues



Ten years ago the Pope astonished Britain's Roman Catholics by appointing an abbot as their leader. The Times Profile: Basil Hume

A royal liberty?

Penelope Mortimer's controversial biography of the Queen Mother reviewed

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £4,000, double the usual amount because no one won on Monday, was shared yesterday by three winners: Dr S.R. Duff of Amersham, Mr David Callaghan of Harrogate, and Mr Colin Gray, of Milton Keynes. Portfolio list, page 28; how to play, information service, page 48.

Teachers' deal

Both sides in the Scottish teachers' pay dispute last night agreed on settlement terms which would give a pay rise of nearly 15%.

Exam go-ahead, page 40

Patients pay

For almost 20 million prescriptions next year, patients will be paying more than the cost of the drug dispensed.

Page 2

Nato poll

Spain goes to the polls today to decide whether to remain in Nato. Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, made a final appeal to Spaniards to vote "yes".

Page 10

Test woes

England's batting failed again in the second Test against West Indies. Ian Botham was out for one as England headed for defeat.

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Thatcher defends plans on Trident

By Anthony Davies, Political Correspondent

Cancellation of the Trident modernisation programme by a Labour or Alliance government could threaten up to 25,000 jobs and committed orders of more than £4,000 million by 1988, Defence Ministry sources revealed yesterday.

The Prime Minister warned during Commons questions: "It is absolutely vital that we keep our independent nuclear deterrent and it is not a deterrent unless it is modernised."

Mrs Thatcher clashed with Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, over her rebuff for Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for the removal of intermediate range nuclear weapons from Europe.

She told Mr Kinnock that there was no point in considering removal of SS20s to the Far East when they could be moved back to a place where they could be "a menace to this country".

Earlier, Mr George Young, Secretary of State for Defence, had announced a revised figure of £9,869 million for the Trident programme, an increase of £584 million on last year's calculation.

But because his estimate was based on last June's exchange rate, the latest estimate would be about £500 million cheaper.

Ministry sources said last

night that about £500 million had already been spent, a further £1,800 million had been committed and up to £2,500 million more could be committed over the next few years.

A Ministry paper also informed the Commons Select Committee on Defence: "It is now assessed that, on average, the programme will provide 8,500 direct and 6,500 indirect jobs over the procurement period with the figures rising to 15,000 direct and 12,000 indirect in the peak years."

It is expected that about 25,000 will be working on the Trident programme by 1988.

The peak production years for the four Trident boats will run from 1988 to about 1992.

Yesterday's Ministry report to the select committee said: "Advance work is proceeding towards the future construction of SSBN05, the first of the United Kingdom's four Trident-class submarines."

"SSBN06 to 08 will be ordered progressively over the next few years."

Mr Younger told the House yesterday that the key factor on Trident expenditure was that its total weight on his spending programme was less than the Tornado programme.

"It secures our safety and defence for the future and I would have thought most people would regard it as an extremely good programme."

Parliament, page 4

Legal action over tin

The Government could be a defendant in legal actions by banks and brokers seeking damages against the International Tin Council, of which Britain is a member, after the collapse of talks seeking an agreed solution to the £900 million tin crisis (Michael Prest writes).

Thailand confirmed yesterday that it had rejected a rescue plan. The London Metal Exchange said that its plan for settling contracts today at a

fixed price of £6,250 a tonne would go ahead, despite the threat of an action against it by Shearson, Lehman Brothers, the American brokers, for damages.

Banks owed £340 million by the ITC fear that loans to other government-backed international organizations could be at risk if ITC members are able to repudiate the council's trading debts.

They want to clarify the law.

Wards may close to thwart private beds plan

By Nicholas Timmins Social Services Correspondent

The chairman of West Lambeth Health Authority resigned yesterday after accusing the authority of voting to close three NHS wards and make almost 40 staff redundant rather than turn one 16-bed ward at St Thomas's Hospital, London, over to private patients to boost the authority's income.

The chairman, Mr Nick Cowan, accused Labour councillors and other authority members of putting "party politics and political dogma before the interests of patients."

He said others on the authority who normally backed "reasonable, sensible decisions", had voted against the move. "I am bitterly disappointed. When that happens it means the authority has become unmanageable."

The proposal to turn a ward over to private patients came as the authority met on Monday night to make cuts of £2.5 million, chiefly at St Thomas's Hospital, to stay within its budget next year. Its failure means that the authority has technically set an illegal budget for next year, but remaining authority members wish to meet Mr Barney Hayhoe, the Minister for Health, to ask for extra cash.

Mr Cowan said: "The proposal was to increase the number of private beds from 37 to 53 which would have generated £727,000 towards our £2.5 million deficit."

"I told the authority that if we did not do that the equivalent cut would be closing three 28-bed NHS wards and making 39 nursing and other staff redundant."

"That will almost certainly be a permanent loss of NHS beds. It was much preferable to keep the beds and the staff and earn some extra revenue."

Despite turning down the private patients move the authority did agree to close the hospital to all but emergency patients during August, to

contract out beds to South Lincolnshire Health Authority to bring in £231,000 a year and to a cut of almost 400 in the number of specialist patients treated.

The number of cardiology patients will be cut from 893 to 714, cardiothoracic surgery from 543 to 355 and plastic surgery from 682 to 575. The number of patients with drug abuse problems — a priority area for the government — are also to be cut by 59.

The scale of the cuts, after big savings that have had to be made in the past five years, yesterday led to Dr Charles Foster, a consultant anaesthetist at the hospital,

announcing he his early retirement.

Mr Cowan's charge that authority members were putting party dogma before patients interests was criticized yesterday by Mr Stephen Bobb, an authority member and chief whip of Lambeth Council.

"The objection to private practice and privatizing the NHS goes right across the political spectrum", he said. "I just do not accept that this decision means closing three NHS wards. We are seeking a meeting with Mr Hayhoe to tell him further cuts on top of the extremely serious ones we have already agreed, just cannot be made."

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Cut to legal aid scheme could make thousands ineligible for free help

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Several hundred families could be hit by a cut in legal aid which comes into force today. It will be the first direct reduction in the scheme since it was launched 40 years ago.

The Lord Chancellor's Department has changed the formula for assessing a person's financial eligibility because of increasing legal aid costs, a move expected to remove several hundred families from the scope of the scheme.

At the same time the decision may mean several thousand families paying a contribution towards their legal aid. The Law Society estimates that as many as 9,000 families who at present are eligible for "free" legal aid will have to contribute up to £200.

The decision, which will affect people seeking legal aid for advice and assistance in civil and criminal matters, involves a reduction in the allowances which can be set against income when eligibility is being assessed.

The levels of allowance for dependants will be cut from the present 50 per cent above those which apply for supplementary benefit to 25 per cent, which is expected to save the department about £7.5 million.

The Law Society is concerned that families asked to pay a contribution will no

longer proceed with litigation. At present, 28 per cent of those offered legal aid, but with an obligatory contribution, decline to take it up.

The Legal Action Group of lawyers and advice workers is also concerned about the effects of the cut. The new requirements will concentrate legal aid on the poor rather than the wider section of society that was envisaged when the scheme began, it says.

Another effect will be to reduce eligibility disproportionately for families, affecting those with the greatest number of dependants.

The Government's proposals, the group says, run counter to the recommendations of the government watchdog on legal aid, the Lord Chancellor's Legal Aid Advisory Committee, which suggested that the legal advice and assistance scheme should be made more freely available. It believed it to be, to a large extent, the "preventive medicine of the law".

The Government is concerned about the escalating costs of the legal aid scheme, now amounting to £320 million a year, and it has launched a top-level inquiry by Civil Servants into its workings.

Broad changes in the way the scheme is administered also come into effect today in

an attempt to ease the problems caused by the heavy workload, and bring in more consistency in the way legal aid is granted.

The changes will centralize the administration of the scheme.

Responsibility will pass to the top body, the Legal Aid Committee, based in London, which acts on behalf of the Law Society.

For the first time there will be the principle of "line management", with the central committee making policy decisions which will then be implemented in the local areas.

The involvement of the profession at local level, the Law Society says, has contributed greatly to the success of the scheme, but it has also led to a major weakness: variations in practice from one area to another.

Any increased bureaucracy is intended to be balanced by increased rights of appeal against refusal of legal aid.

While welcoming the changes as improvements to the scheme, the Law Society is concerned that they have to be implemented against a background of yet another scrutiny. There needs to be a "period of calm", it says, "to give the changes time to become fully effective."

SDP plea for poll writ to be moved

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The Social Democratic Party will attempt this afternoon to move the writ for the Fulham by-election - unless the Government agrees to do the task itself.

Mr John Cartwright, the party whip at Westminster, wrote to Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, last night saying that the Conservative, Labour and SDP candidates for the contest were hard at work in the south-west London constituency and the campaign had effectively started.

"It does, therefore, seem to me that we are in danger of bringing the whole system into disrepute if the writ is not moved soon," he said.

The by-election has been caused by the death last January of Mr Martin Stevens, who held a Conservative majority of 4,789 at the last general election. If the writ is moved today the contest would take place on April 10.

Borough council and Inner London Education Authority elections are being held in Fulham on May 8 and Mr Cartwright referred in his letter to a Speakers' Conference recommendation that it was inexpedient for parliamentary by-elections to be held at the

same time as local elections in April and May and, that, if practical, they should be held at an earlier date.

"Consequently I believe it would be particularly inappropriate to hold a parliamentary by-election on the same day as local government elections."

"I feel that April 10 would be a very good date. If Government business managers decide to oppose Mr Cartwright, they can use a procedural move to move onto other Commons business and so reserve the right to call the by-election at a date of their choosing."

A by-election writ has to be moved within three months of the death of an MP or of the seat becoming vacant.

Mr Cartwright said last night he believed the Government were holding back from moving the writ in the hope of holding the by-election on May 8 and so stretching the resources of Labour and the SDP.

The Government feared that if the by-election was held next month and either of the opposition parties did tolerably well it would damage the Government in the May local elections.

Man given drug in error died

Overworked nurses gave a hospital patient the wrong drug and he died 12 hours later, it was disclosed yesterday.

They were late on the drug round and confused him with another man because the patients were not wearing name tags.

Jennie Briscoe was the only trained nurse on the ward. So she asked an untrained auxiliary to help her.

But the auxiliary mixed up the patients and yesterday Mrs Briscoe, aged 41, of Ham Green Hospital in Bristol, was accused of professional misconduct before the Central Nursing Council's disciplinary committee.

Her colleague, Mr Christopher Ainsley, aged 49, faced the same charge after leaving the ward without helping her with the round.

The hearing was told that normally two trained nurses gave out medicine. But on the day in November 1984 Mrs Briscoe was left alone in the unit for long-stay disabled patients.

The committee cleared Mr Ainsley. Mrs Briscoe was also cleared of one charge but found guilty of not witnessing the auxiliary nurse on the round. But no action was taken.



Mr Gregory Campbell, a Democratic Unionist member of the Northern Ireland Assembly, being arrested yesterday after he and two others had cut barbed wire at Stormont in protest against the second Anglo-Irish conference, taking place inside.

Moves to calm fears in Ulster

Continued from page 1

state with responsibility for law and order, and the RUC chief constable.

About 200 elected representatives held a peaceful protest at lunchtime with several mayors banging their chains of office on the barbed wire.

Loyalists also threw pieces of silver at the police and in a reference to what the force use in the aftermath of terrorist attacks shouted about "plastic bags" while others cat-called "Peter Barry's boot boys".

At luncheon hundreds of workers from Harland & Wolff Shipyard, and Short's aircraft factory caused traffic delays when they held a protest on a main road in east Belfast.

Mr King denied a claim by Mr Peter Robinson, the deputy leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, that by holding the meeting in Belfast the government was rubbing Unionist noses in the dirt and that it had been an attempt to provoke Unionists.

The Secretary of State again urged Unionists to resume talks with the Government saying he hoped it was possible to find a framework for discussions to begin.

Unionist leaders who have written to the Prime Minister saying they wish to create a framework in which dialogue can take place and Mr King used the word "framework" several times during his press conference.

● WASHINGTON: The House of Representatives voted unanimously yesterday to approve a five-year, \$250 million aid package for Northern Ireland in a signal of American support for the British-Irish accord (Reuters reports).

Local authority spending

Manchester councils settle

The Tory-controlled Trafford borough council yesterday ended its High Court battle with Greater Manchester county council with a settlement expected to save ratepayers at least £10 million, and possibly double that figure.

Mr David Keene, QC, for Trafford, asked the Court of Appeal formally to dismiss its appeal against Greater Manchester's plan to go on a "spending spree" as its abolition at the end of this month approaches.

He announced that a deal had been worked out between the authorities which would not only save money, but also give about 200 workers, facing dismissal, a further 34 weeks' job security.

Mr Keene told Lord Justice O'Connor, sitting with Lords

Justice Parker and Nourse, that a compromise had been reached which meant that the Labour-controlled Greater Manchester council's plan to spend a total of £8.4 million on various projects, would now be implemented "in full" by the 10 district councils in the county "acting together, on, or as soon as possible, after April 1".

The compromise followed last week's ruling by Mr Justice Macpherson that Greater Manchester's spending plans were lawful.

By consent the judges dismissed the appeal and discharged an injunction granted on March 3 stopping the "spending spree". They ordered Trafford to pay half Greater Manchester's legal costs.

Lord Justice O'Connor said:

"I am delighted agreement has been reached, but it must be made quite clear that this court has not approved the contents of the joint statement - that is not to be implied from our listening to it."

The total costs to be paid by Trafford are estimated at £30,000.

● The London Borough of Lambeth won permission yesterday to seek a High Court order compelling the Secretary of State for the Environment to negotiate with the council over its multi-million pound overspending.

Yesterday's move, which could, if successful, ease the council's financial problems, follows last week's decision in the High Court to dismiss appeals by the borough's ruling Labour group against its refusal to set a rate last year.

Ministers are keen to push through the Bill as soon as possible. One of its provisions is enforcing councils to set a rate by April 1 each year. Political advisers have pointed out, however, that most of the councils at which the rate-setting date is aimed, those who delayed last year, have this year decided to keep in line.

Since this may be the Government's last chance to legislate on local government publicity before the next election, they argue that it would be preferable to take time and ensure the Bill is as tough as originally intended.

The Bill is due for its third reading in the Lords on March 18, and is likely to return to the Commons before the end of the month.

● Publication of the Scottish Daily Record remained suspended for the third issue running last night. Six hundred print workers have been dismissed by publisher Robert Maxwell - for the second time in two weeks - for refusing to set an editorial after being refused a right of reply.

Mr Willis hopes that the low level talks, expected to be held later this week, will pave the way to an eventual meeting between Mr Rupert Murdoch.

Prescription charges

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A course of penicillin costs the health service about £1.50, and a course of nitrazepam sleeping tablets about £1.60, while Benicovate skin cream for eczema costs about £1.99 and chloramphenicol eye drops about £1.90.

Even though the prescription charge is higher than the cost of the drug, however, patients will still have to pay the £2.20 charge because these drugs are only available on prescription.

Family doctors are barred from writing private prescriptions for NHS patients, which in theory would allow them to buy the drugs at cost price. A patient who went to the doctor privately would lose the saving by having to pay for the consultation.

Pay award angers farm workers

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Farm workers were last night awarded a 5.3 per cent pay increase by the Agricultural Wages Board, bringing their basic rate up to £94.45 a week. The National Farmers' Union estimated that it would cost the industry £38 million a year.

The award, imposed by a majority of the employers' representatives and the independent members of the board, was greeted with anger by Mr Jack Boddy, secretary of the agricultural workers' group of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

He said he was appalled that a so-called independent board should have been swayed by farmers' claim to have suffered a 43 per cent fall in income last year. Large sections of the industry were perfectly able to meet the union's claim for parity with average earnings in manufacturing industry.

"I find it incredible because ever since the war farm workers' productivity has increased by an average of 7 per cent a year," he said. "Farm workers have never

been rewarded in the way that they should have been."

The board had decided that farm workers should suffer a reduction in their already low wages; the settlement would not even keep pace with inflation.

But Mr Chris French, vice-president of the NFU, described it as a fair settlement in the circumstances facing the industry. "This is as far as we could go," he said.

Asked to comment on Mr Boddy's bitterly disappointed reaction, Mr French said the whole industry was bitterly disappointed by the state it found itself in at present. There was no point in paying wage rates that had to be met by an increase in bank borrowing; in the past year an estimated 5,000 full-time jobs had been shed.

Rates for craftsmen and for part-time workers will be increased pro rata, but those for seasonal workers will not change. Mr French said that the board had accepted the NFU claim that many seasonal workers were pricing themselves out of jobs.

A report which claims that workers are not pricing themselves out of jobs, was published yesterday by the Trade Union Research Unit at Ruskin College, Oxford. The findings are contrary to government charges.

The report says that any policy based on the Government's theory is "at best misguided and, at worst, a deception."

It says that growth in real earnings, after allowing for inflation, during 1979-84 was concentrated among the highest paid groups.

But the earnings of the lowest paid struggled to beat inflation.

As a result, the gap between the poorest 10 per cent and the wealthiest 10 per cent had widened.

The report analysed earnings and employment changes in East Anglia, the West Midlands and south-east England.

It found that the better than average employment changes in East Anglia coincided with real earnings growth, even for the low paid.

While the south-east had above average real earnings, it also had low unemployment levels.

However, in the West Midlands, average real earnings had dropped below the national trend, but this had not led to any improvement in job prospects.

The unit says the "pricing out" theory is not supported by the evidence.

"The Government's concentration on supply-side policies is no more than a smokescreen to hide the root causes of unemployment: demand deficiency and structural change."

Lecturer who killed girl jailed for life

A dental lecturer who murdered his adopted daughter aged 13 and hid hacked-off pieces of her body was yesterday jailed for life.

One hundred and five pieces of the girl's flesh and bone were found at Dr Samson Perera's house in Wakefield, West Yorkshire, and at his Leeds University laboratory, Leeds Crown Court was told.

Perera, who brought the girl, Nilanthi, to Britain from a Sri Lankan jungle, was told by the judge: "The crime which you have committed is one which revolts the mind of every right-thinking person."

Perera's wife, Damika, a mathematics teacher, was given a 12-month suspended sentence after being found guilty of assisting an offender.

One person in four gets cancer. An awful lot more suffer from it.

Cancer has no conscience. It devastates families and friends, striking young and old alike.

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Registered at the National Society for Cancer Relief Page No. 101/17

Sex attacker sentenced to life as judge praises jury 'who did duty'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Eleven members of the jury which cleared Patrick Reilly on Monday of murdering a girl aged seven were back at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to see him sentenced to life imprisonment for a catalogue of sex attacks and to hear their decision to clear him vindicated by the judge.

After Reilly, aged 24, of Anson Road, Tufnell Park, north London, was acquitted of the murder of Leonie Darnley on Monday, Mr Justice Pain told the jury that Reilly had, unknown to them, already pleaded guilty to three rapes, attempted rape and two indecent assaults. Several women in the jury left the court in tears after the news. But yesterday the judge told the 11 jury members who returned to watch Reilly being sentenced that they should not reproach themselves.

The judge said that in the murder case "the evidence was not particularly strong. It was very understandable that there should be an acquittal". Before the murder trial began there had been lengthy legal argument about telling the jury of Reilly's plea of guilty to the sexual attacks. The judge had decided the evidence should not be admitted. British justice required that there should be a fair trial.

The prosecution wanted to use details of the sexual attacks to show a pattern of evidence to disclose a link in the *modus operandi* of the man who carried out the sex attacks and the murder of Leonie in July 1984. Last year Reilly was tried before another judge at the Central Criminal Court on the same murder charge. The judge in that case ruled against the evidence in a trial which ended with a hung jury.

Tantalizing clues in hair

By Peter Evans

Key evidence presented to the court by the prosecution in the Leonie Darnley trial sought to link Patrick Reilly to her killing by four human hairs and three cloth fibres. He was found not guilty.

The case raised questions about the part human hair can play in crime detection. In spite of advances in forensic science, hair remains one of the most tantalizing of clues.

However, "ovoid" bodies within hairs are giving forensic scientists a better chance, after much experiment, of identifying the person from whom they come. One case which hung on evidence about them was successful last year.

Mr Peter Martin, of the Metropolitan Police forensic

science laboratory, pointed out that it was often difficult to decide that hair at the scene of a crime came from a particular person.

"When we say hair matches positively that is unusual and significant," he said.

The ovoids help because, up to a point, their pattern can be matched with others in hairs from a person's body. Looked at magnified up to 400 times they resemble small ovals of dense colour; pigment granules.

Some people have a lot, some a few. They can be close together or strung out along the length of the hair.

As is often the case with evidence depending on statistical probability, there is a range of people in the middle

of the population whose ovoids look alike.

What the scientist is looking for is the case that is different from the average; those who have many ovoids or a few.

The importance of squeezing extra information from a sample is that, if matched with what else is available, it can help to create a profile of characteristics.

One hair from the head of most caucasians would hardly single them out. There is a complete range of browns through from almost blond to almost black. Mr Martin said. Narrowing down evidence is helped by the lacquer, dye or other cosmetics people put on hair. Dye components can be identified. Other characteristics are width and length.

Man tells jury of threat over evidence

A victim of an alleged kidnapping told a jury yesterday that he had been threatened about giving evidence against a man alleged to have tortured him with a hot iron.

Harban Singh Jassal, an Asian businessman, claimed that he and his family had been approached in the street.

Mr Jassal was giving evidence on the second day of the trial at York Crown Court of one his alleged kidnappers, Jimmy Johnson, aged 37, formerly of Broad Mead Way, West Denton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

He told the court: "We have had threats not to give this evidence and no one seems to care. They came to my mother, my father, my brother, my sister, me and my wife while we were walking down the street."

Earlier Mr Jassal had broken down as he told how his captors had burnt him with a hot iron and tried to pull his toenails out with pliers.

The jury was told that the kidnapping took place in an attempt by Mr Johnson and Stephen Abdon, a boxer, to force their victim to pay "compensation" after he refused to use his status in the Newcastle business community fraudulently to obtain more than 140,000 cigarettes.

Mr Johnson, of no settled address, denies causing grievous bodily harm with intent, blackmail, false imprisonment and indecent assault.

The case continues today.

Cricket bat used in vicarage attack found

By Stewart Tendler

Detectives hunting for the gang who beat a vicar and raped his daughter and also savagely assaulted her boy friend yesterday found the cricket bat used by the three men in the attack in a west London garden.

The bat was sent for forensic examination while the police continued to search for a knife which may also have been thrown away as the three men fled last Thursday after attacking the vicarage.

The long-handled, stained bat is described as well-used and old. The attackers may also have discarded part of their haul of six pieces of personal jewellery.

Yesterday the police appealed to local residents to look in their gardens in case anything else had been thrown away.

Detectives now know that two medals were also taken in the attack. One was an MBE and the second was a Star of India campaign medal.

Injury delays rugby case

David Bishop, the Welsh rugby international, failed to appear before Aberystwyth magistrates in Gwent yesterday on a charge of assaulting a fellow rugby player, because he is himself injured.

The Pontypool scrum half, aged 25, had a badly swollen leg after a match on Monday night. He is accused of causing actual bodily harm to an opponent during a match against Newbridge last October. The case was adjourned for 14 days.

Train thief is jailed for 10 years

A man who terrorized train passengers was jailed for 10 years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Richard Baker, aged 21, told police: "I like carrying a gun and being a gangster."

Mr Brian Walsh, QC, the recorder, said he hoped that the 10-year term would act as a deterrent to other would-be railway robbers and added: "The amount of crime of this nature on public transport has reached frightening proportions."

Baker, armed with a replica

revolver and a knife, made nine attacks, the court was told.

He threatened "timid" young men with death and forced them to hand over their cash, watches and jewellery. Miss Rebecca Fowler, for the prosecution, said.

His capture came when he tried to rob Mr Neagum Sheth, aged 21, a student, who put up a fight on a train between Sheffield and Liverpool Street station, London.

Another passenger, Mr George Vincent, aged 66, a

Sandringham poachers fined

Frederick Steward and Derek Gore, two poachers caught shooting the Queen's pheasants on the Sandringham royal estate in Norfolk, were each fined £100 by King's Lynn magistrates yesterday.

The men, both from King's Lynn, pleaded guilty to three poaching offences. They were caught by a police dog handler.

Hospital tests on death virus

Tests were carried out at a north Staffordshire hospital yesterday after the deaths of five elderly patients from a virus resembling influenza.

Admissions to the ward in St Edward's Hospital in Cheddleton have been halted while the infection is being investigated.

retired policeman, tackled Baker, wrestled the gun from his hand and held on to him until help arrived.

The judge praised Mr Sheth, from South Woodford, Essex, and Mr Vincent, from Woodham Ferrers, also in Essex, for their "great courage". He awarded them £100 each.

Baker pleaded guilty to two charges of robbery. He was convicted of six other robberies, and of assaulting Mr Sheth with intent to rob.

Arts bodies 'rely too much on State'

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, yesterday accused the Labour Party of trying to erode the cultural "arm's-length principle" which separates the State from arts bodies.

He also restated government policy, warning arts groups that there was no "bottomless pit" of funds to support them.

The bipartisan approach to arts funding was under strain, with Labour promising to double arts spending and bring the national companies

under direct control. Mr Luce said in a speech in Wells, Somerset, marking his six months as Arts Minister.

The main result is likely to be some loss of independence for the companies. Without a vigorous independent Arts Council to act as a buffer between the Government and the arts, ministers would come under enormous pressure to reduce the funding of a theatre company that produced a controversial play.

He accused the arts world of being out of touch with public

opinion by continuing to assume that the State must provide additional resources when they were needed. "I believe this flies in the face of the shift in public attitudes which has taken place over the past few years."

"The idea that there is a bottomless pit in the Treasury and that any government can borrow its way out of trouble, has lost credibility."

"This message applies as much to the arts as to any other area of our national life. The Government will contin-

ue to keep up its spending on the arts. But reliance by arts bodies on the Government to provide an ever increasing proportion of their funding would be as unwise as it is unrealistic."

Mr Luce urged arts groups to become better at selling their services to the public. "All arts bodies would gain by making their grants go further through managing themselves more efficiently and by increasing their income through marketing themselves more effectively."

Compensation for injury by teacher

By Craig Seton

A teenage boy has become the first pupil to win an award from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board for injuries inflicted by a teacher at school.

The board announced yesterday that Stephen McKevitt, now aged 15, had received an interim payment of £200 after an incident in 1984 at the Glasdale Comprehensive School, Bilborough, Nottingham, when he was summoned outside a classroom by Mr James Derriscott, a woodwork teacher, for misbehaving.

A doctor who examined the boy, then aged 13, said that he had received injuries that were "compatible with being forcibly grabbed around the neck".

"His windpipe was painfully swollen and he had livid red marks."

The decision to award compensation was the first of its kind in the 22-year history of the board and it was hailed as a victory by Stopp, the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment.

Mr Joseph McKevitt, the boy's father, a van driver, of Baythorpe Road, Bilborough, was later prosecuted and fined £250 for assaulting Mr Derriscott after he had learnt of his son's injuries.

He claimed that the boy had been "half strangled" in the incident.

Nottinghamshire police said yesterday that Mr Derriscott had been cautioned by a senior officer who investigated the incident, but the boy's mother, Mrs Linda McKevitt, aged 32, demanded that the education authority should review the teacher's position at the school.

She said: "We feel angry and bitter and we do not think that he should any longer be allowed to teach children."

She claimed that her son had not misbehaved and said that Mr Derriscott had accused him of not working while he was out of the room. Stopp yesterday accused the police of double standards in prosecuting the boy's father but not taking any action against the teacher.

Miss Julie Macfarlane, the society's research co-ordinator, said: "What concerns us is the reluctance of the police force to prosecute the teacher following what has now been recognized by the board as a criminal act, an act which resulted in injuries to the child."

Nottinghamshire Education Committee yesterday refused to say whether any disciplinary action had been taken against Mr Derriscott.

The teacher was not available for comment.

Britain used as dump for low-quality goods

Britain was becoming the dumping ground of the developed world for manufactured products, according to Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the National Consumer Council.

"The United States and most of Western Europe simply would not permit the kind of goods we find here in cut-price shops and on market stalls," he told the annual seminar of the Society of Trading Standards Officers in London.

"Tough product-safety measures are not only good for the consumer and good for trading standards departments, they are also good for British industry," he said.

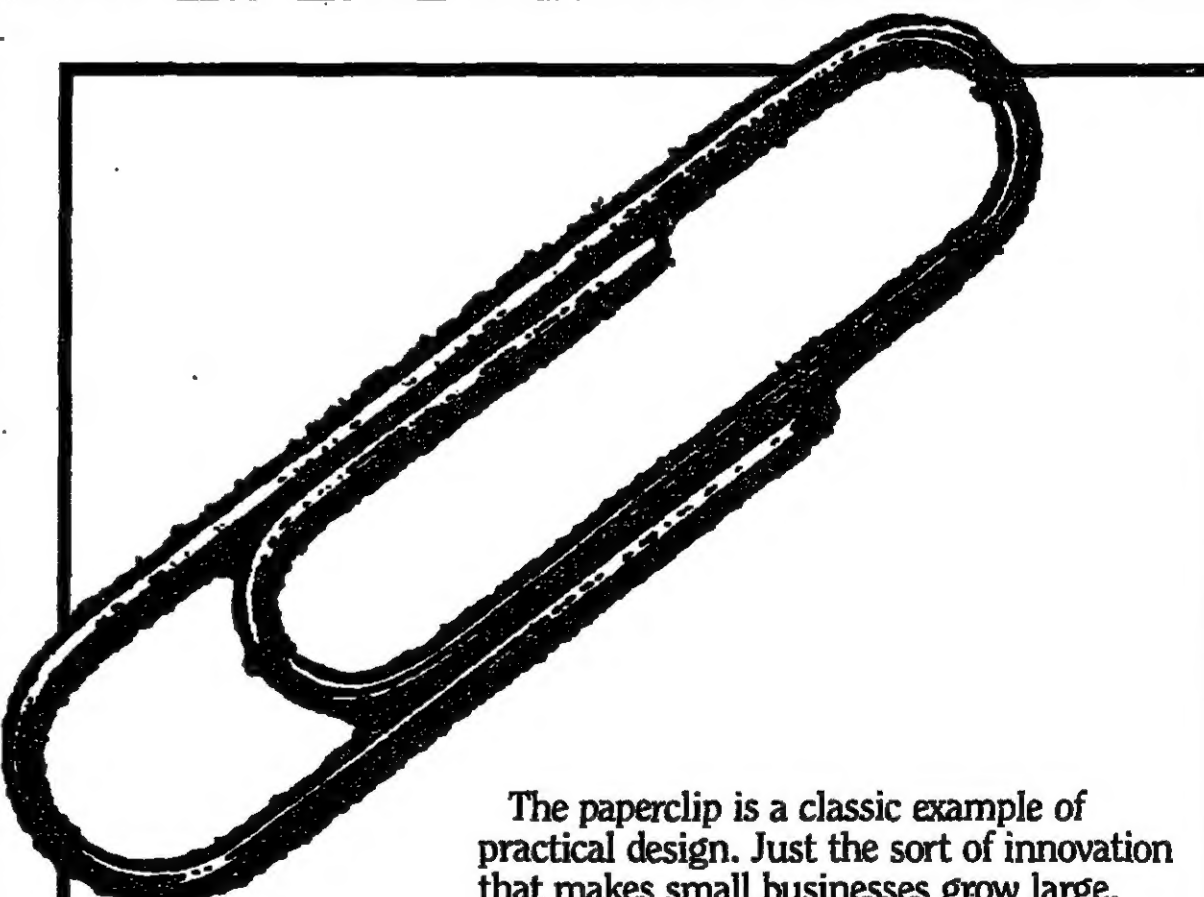
Trading standards officers and consumers recognized the inseparable links between economy, industry and standards, "but my concern is that

industry does not yet share our point of view".

British companies which complied with safety standards were often put at a disadvantage by cheap foreign imports, Mr Montague said. But if goods could be inspected long before they reached the market, that unfair competition could be removed.

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For more information on Design for Growth '86, and entry details, write to the Awards Office, Design Council, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU.

INDUSTRY YEAR 1986

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PARLIAMENT MARCH 11 1986

Nuclear deterrent • Sealink dispute • Rape cases

Cost of Trident rises by £584m

DEFENCE

The revised estimate for the Trident programme showed an increase of £584 million, to £9,869 million, over last year, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, said during question time in the Commons. Asked for details of the latest estimates for the missile programme, he said: The programme has been re-costed as part of the annual long-term costing of the defence programme. The convention that costing assumes exchange rates prevailing last June, which for the dollar gives a rate of £1 equals \$1.28.

On that basis, the revised estimate for Trident is £9,869 million, an increase of £584 million over last year's estimate, £9,285 million.

reflects a lower exchange rate than was assumed last year.

The remaining increase of £260 million, or only 2.8 per cent, reflects inflation offset by real cost reductions arising from better definition as the programme progresses.

Costs therefore are firmly under control and I am glad to say that the programme remains on time for an in-service date of the mid-1990s. I am making available to the Public Accounts Committee a more detailed report on the state of the project as a whole.

Mr Timothy Yee (Suffolk South, C): Even bearing in mind that the rise in the pound against the dollar on the date quoted will further reduce the cost of Trident, nevertheless there are many points about this country's defence budget which have been cut by 7 per cent over the last three years in real terms, how can he go on claiming he

can support the conventional defence effort currently planned? Mr Younger: Very much so. Particularly as we may notice that the rate of inflation for the Trident programme is very much lower than that for the defence programme as a whole. Because of the offsetting of other savings, it is well within what we can afford.

Mr Antony Marlow (Northampton North East, C): Is not Trident cheap at the price and jolly good value? Mr Younger: It is right. There is no other way to a comparable price in which we can so secure peace for this country in future.

Mr David Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament: As an increased cost of Trident has been announced today is bound to come out of the budget for conventional defence spending and as that is static or falling in real

terms, does he not agree that with the cost of Trident increasing there is no other place from which that spending on Trident can come?

The American end of the cost of Trident is out of the control of the Government being determined by the exchange rate and the charges of the American arms contractors.

Mr Younger: I have kept the calculations within the normal conventions of the exchange rate. It is not altogether favourable to the cause I would wish to put but I hope he would regard it as fair.

The key factor is that the total weight on the defence programme of Trident is smaller than the weight on the programme of our safety and defence for the future and I would have thought most people would regard it as an extremely good programme.

Threat to restrict Belgian access to British ports

CHANNEL FERRIES

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, told the Commons that the issue of the possible use of Section 14 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1974 to restrict the access of the Belgian state ferry company RMT to United Kingdom ports showed how seriously he was taking the problem of British ports. Mr Ridley said that the Department of Transport had done a lot of work in trying to have this problem resolved without resorting to the action the minister had mentioned.

He is as irritated as I am (he went on) by the way the case has been jointly prosecuted by the Department of Transport and the Department of the Environment.

Opening a debate on European Community shipping policy, he said he hoped that British ports would be able to receive approval for the service which it wished to operate.

He moved a Government motion inviting the House to take note of a European Community document on progress towards a common

maritime transport policy. The motion welcomed the United Kingdom's endeavours to encourage the adoption and implementation of measures which would provide for a free competitive shipping policy for the Community and the necessary powers to combat the growth of third country protectionism which damaged or threatened to damage Community trade and the trading position of Community fleets.

In Europe (he said) we need to achieve two things. First we need the Community to set its own house in order and to do so with a view to the common interest of the Community.

Second, the Community needs to be able to deal with problems which arise as a result of protectionism or unfair practices in non-Community states. These draft regulations help a great deal with both problems.

In future (he said), with the public debate. He could only advise Mr Radice to use the ordinary procedures of the House to call Ministers to account.

Mr Stuart Bell (Middlesex, Lab) said Mr MacGregor had oversteered Labour's foreign aid proposals by 300 per cent. There must be a redress to correct the impression given in *Hansard* that Labour's programmes were inflationary.

Mr Robert Wareing (Liverpool West Derby, Lab) suggested that Mr MacGregor be discharged and disqualified.

The Speaker said there were precedents for Opposition proposals to be costed.

Mr George McDonald, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said the Speaker's ruling implied that Ministers could use the columns of *Hansard* to give information which was known to be misleading.

Written answers in *Hansard* had a certain authority and were used by MPs as the basis for their arguments and debates, and also used outside Parliament.

The Speaker said he could not be held responsible for what was contained in written answers.

Mr John Townsend (Bridlington, C) had earlier asked: In view of the rise in violent crime, particularly the appalling, brutal cases of rape, does she think it appropriate that the courts should impose savage sentences as a deterrent?

Does she not think it is these that MPs re-examine their consciences to consider if they were right against the wishes of their constituents, to take away from the courts the right of corporal and capital punishment?

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HOUSE OF LORDS

Rape has now become almost a growth industry, a Labour peer declared during questions in the House of Lords about the increasing incidence of rape cases.

Earlier, Lady Macdonald of Borve (Lab) asked the Government whether any alterations to procedures were being considered to enable victims of sexual assault and rape to report the circumstances.

Lord Glenarthur, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, told her: We have very well aware of the anguish generated by these awful offences and we are concerned to do everything possible to meet the needs of victims. The House will have been shocked by the appalling case which has occurred recently. The Women's National Campaign recently published a valuable report on violence against women and the Home Office is currently looking at the Association of Chief Police Officers, in the light of that report, what further steps there may be for improving police procedure in dealing with such cases.

He pointed out that there were two special units dealing with rape victims and a further six were planned.

Lord Dean of Beaulieu (Lab): We are almost talking today as if this has become some sort of growth industry. We are now seeing a rash of rape cases. This is now taking place on an increasing and ominous scale.

Lord Glenarthur: I can assure him that the police are taking whatever steps they possibly can to reduce the incidence of rape. Lord Mischon (Lab) said that a disinclination for a complaint to come forward was the prospect of giving evidence and being cross-examined before the public and press.

He asked the minister to consider the suggestion that the court should be given the discretion, when a complaint was giving evidence, for the court to be cleared of the press and public.

Lord Glenarthur replied that that was the most interesting suggestion, which he would convey to those concerned.

Lord Kinnaird (C): Why should the creatures who perpetrate these heinous crimes be allowed the privilege, when getting into and out of prison, of wearing a blanket? Why should they not be seen in their true horror?

Lord Glenarthur replied that that applied to other cases, not just to rape. He promised to look at Lady Masham of Ilton (Ind): There is tremendous feeling outside the House, particularly among women, that a meaningful deterrent must be found.

Lord Glenarthur: I can assure her that I am looking at this matter at the Home Office very seriously at all the different aspects.

Lord Stoddart of Swinton (Lab) asked about rape victims being harassed by press photographers and referred to the attempt by one newspaper to show a photograph of a rape victim. That was a disgraceful attempt for women to report rape cases.

Lord Glenarthur: I am aware of the case and I understand that the Press Council is looking at the inquiry into the publication of a photograph of an alleged rape victim in the *Sun* newspaper yesterday.

British work for SDI

Seven contracts have so far been publicly announced by British companies for participation in the United States strategic defence initiative programme, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, said during questions in the Commons. There was no reason, he added later, why British companies who were the leaders in many areas could not capture a very significant part of the programme.

A decision on capital punishment would have to get through the Commons and the House of Lords. We have already had one debate. He knows my own view but it is a matter for the House on its own vote.

The request by the European Commission for a £1 billion supplementary budget for 1986 should be turned down because it clearly breached the financial discipline pledged to the Commons in return for the increase in VAT contributions, Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, C) told the Prime Minister during questions.

Mrs Thatcher replied: We shall fight it hard, as we generally do. I totally agree that it falls outside what we would accept and we should therefore not be expected to contribute even more to the European Community.

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Why Gorbachov offer fails

DISARMAMENT

For the Russians to move their intermediate nuclear weapons from eastern Europe to Asia from where they could quickly return them to Europe was totally different from the zero option, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said when challenged by Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, over reasons for not accepting the recent offer by Mr Gorbachov.

Mr Kinnock opened the exchanges during Prime Minister's questions by asking whether Mrs Thatcher agreed that her important exchange of letters with Mr Gorbachov should be published in the public interest.

Does she recall saying, in November 1983, that the best Christmas present Mr Gorbachov could give the West would be to dismantle the SS20s and accepting the zero option?

Long-term costing of defence programme

Mrs Thatcher had given a most constructive response to Mr Gorbachov, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, said during Commons questions. No final decision, he added later, had yet been taken about the precise date of this year's defence White Paper, but it would not be very different from the date on which it was published last year.

He told Mr James Lamond (Oldham Central and Royton, Lab) that in the normal way he would be considering the long-term costing of the defence programme over the next few months.

Mr Lamond: Since he is having trouble finding the money to finance even conventional defence, should he not have been exerting a little more pressure on the Prime Minister so that she did not give such a strident reply to the Soviet Union? This would have enabled us to abandon Trident and save £10,000 million.

Mr Younger: I do not agree. I

Now that Mr Gorbachov has publicly made that offer, why does she not at least pursue discussions based on the proposal to get the SS20s out of Europe altogether?

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Kinnock is mistaken in thinking that it is the offer Mr Gorbachov has made. He is not meeting the zero option by moving the weapons to the Far East from where they could be moved back. That is totally different.

Mr Kinnock: Is she telling us that she is willing to go so far as to inhibit the removal of all interim weapons from the east and west of Europe because of problems relating to Asia?

Would she not pursue the question of dismantling SS20s so that, not only is the menace in Europe removed, but also the possibility of ensuring that no armaments race arises, even in the Far East?

Mrs Thatcher: There is no point in moving weapons to a place from which they can be moved back to be a menace to this country.

I would remind him that when Mr Andropov was dealing with certain weapons, he said "We are not naive people". What a pity Mr Kinnock does not take that on board.

Mr Kinnock: On such an important issue which affects the fate of all of us, and that of future generations, I hope she can be a little more rational in her approach and not simply resort to party political dogma. Since she says she wants to concentrate on achieving realistic arms control methods, why does she not pursue the possibility of securing a freeze in nuclear arms development since that is plainly the most balanced and viable of all control measures?

Mrs Thatcher: First because you are freezing imbalances. Unless you freeze the arms race, it soon ceases to be a deterrent. It soon ceases to be a deterrent. That is presumably why his party modernized Chevaline.

Parliament today

Lords (2.30): Debates on legal status of nuclear war and proposal to establish commission on world disarmament proposals.

Commons (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on the City and on support for students in further and higher education.

Land Rover meeting defence needs

Mr John Lee, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said the question of the future of Land Rover was for the Department of Trade and Industry. (Labour laughter.)

The Ministry of Defence had something of the order of 20,000 Land Rovers in service. The MoD looked to the company to honour existing and planned orders, together with customer support, supplies of components, research, development and manufacture.

Mr Kevin McKenna, an Opposition spokesman on defence, said: The House will have noted that it is the Trade and Industry Department that is deciding who are going to be Britain's main defence suppliers. (Conservative laughter.) Would it not be better to keep Land Rover under British control - able to meet Britain's needs and not at the whim of Detroit?

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Mr Lee said he had nothing to add to what he had already said.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said the MoD's purchases of Land Rover, and the company's military exports, would not be affected because of part-ownership by a foreign concern. Many defence suppliers already were not entirely British.

Mr Lee said that was absolutely right. GM's supply of medium trucks to the MoD totalled about 21,000 at present.

Earlier, Mr Lee said current MoD orders with Land Rover were for 4,500 of the new 110 model. A substantial order for the military version of the shorter wheelbase 90 model was expected soon. He was confident that the military version of these latest models would prove even more attractive than their predecessors in the overseas defence market.

Distance ban on solicitor

A solicitor has been temporarily banned by the High Court from practising within a five-mile radius of Heathfield, East Sussex.

A Tunbridge Wells firm of solicitors claimed on Monday that Mr William Medhurst, of Castle Hill, Rotherfield, broke a condition of a 1980 takeover agreement on deciding to help to set up a new practice in Mayfield when the firm which took over his business withdrew from that village.

Need to keep surcharge sanctions

It was absolutely vital to maintain the sanctions of law against local councilors who had a duty to seek a lease by the appropriate time to ensure they carried out their duty properly, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during Commons questions.

She was replying to Mr William Cash (Stafford, C) who said the left-wing councillors in Lambeth and Liverpool deserved what they were getting for their wilful misconduct. It was a pathetic sight to see Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, trying to get himself off this hook.

The Government should maintain the laws of surcharge and disqualification as the only reasonable remedy for ensuring left-wing councillors throughout the country did not wantonly use up ratepayers' money.

Protests at costing of Labour's programme

Labour MPs made a strong protest in the Commons over costings, amounting to £24 billion, of the Opposition's spending programmes given recently in a written answer by Mr John MacGregor, chief secretary to the Treasury.

Mr Giles Radice, chief Opposition spokesman on education, said to the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill): I seek your guidance and protection against what I consider to be a deliberate misstatement by Mr MacGregor of the system of written questions and answers to spread incorrect information about Labour Party's spending proposals, and Labour's education plans in particular. (Conservative laughter.)

He said the calculations given in a written answer of March 3, 1986, published in *Hansard*, quoted an estimate which he had never made and which was five times higher than he would have estimated.

The Speaker replied that he had already written to Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, and also used outside Parliament.

The Speaker said he could not be held responsible for what was contained in written answers.

Mr John Townsend (Bridlington, C) had earlier asked: In view of the rise in violent crime, particularly the appalling, brutal cases of rape, does she think it appropriate that the courts should impose savage sentences as a deterrent?

Entrepreneurial spirit of 19th century 'way to restore inner cities'

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Employment, asserted last night that the way to regenerate Britain's inner cities was to return to the entrepreneurial spirit of the Industrial Revolution.

Delivering the Barnett Lecture at Toynbee Hall, east London, Lord Young echoed the Prime Minister's recent talk of "popular capitalism" in arguing that most people had it within themselves to start new businesses.

"Enterprise runs much wider than small companies," Lord Young said. "It means an acceptance of personal responsibility and a confidence and desire to take action to improve your own circumstances." This spirit was especially relevant in run-down areas of the cities.

Lord Young's wide-ranging speech marked the end of months of Whitehall in-fighting over which ministry should have the leading role in inner-city policymaking.

He made it clear last night that he was in charge, and the Government's interest had moved away from the rebuilding programmes favoured by the Department of the Environment, which is still nominally in charge of urban policy, to the "people philosophy" of his department.

Lord Young said the self-confidence and dynamism that were "an essential ingredient for the small businessman would go a long way to improving inner cities". Government aid would assist, particularly in education and skill training, but he signalled the end of large programmes of government intervention in inner urban areas.

Lord Young made no reference at all to the "partnership" arrangements involving local councils, run by the Department of the Environment. Instead he praised voluntary projects and "community responses" outside the ambit of the town halls.

But the key to regeneration was individuals. "One of the losses of the inner cities in the nineteenth century was the disappearance of the most entrepreneurial and most able with consequent loss of leadership, and that needs to be changed," he said.

Lord Young also provided new details of what the Task Forces, established under Department of Employment auspices two months ago, are meant to do in the inner cities.

"They will aim to improve joint working between government departments. They will aim to secure a larger slice of the cake of existing government programmes for their areas where deprivation is most intense, by focusing more sharply the programmes themselves. Finally, in consultation with the local community, they will work out distinctive approaches to local employment problems."

Lord Young laid special weight on educational reforms in the inner cities. The foundation of enterprise in employment was training and education, he said. The schools should be instrumental in instilling in children the right attitude towards work and, especially important in the inner city, towards "good citizenship".

"Our aim is to put confidence and pride back into those who live in the inner cities. Although we are putting very substantial resources into inner cities, I do not believe that pumping money into projects is the answer."



Nigel Short, Britain's chess world champion contender, makes his opening moves during play in the world championships being staged at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, London (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

Criticism of noise by private aircraft

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

The Government yesterday condemned a "handful" of small airfields for not attempting to reduce the impact of aircraft noise levels.

Mr Michael Spicer, Minister for Aviation, said airport owners could minimize noise nuisance for residents near-by and deplored the "short-sightedness" of those who did not bother.

But he said the public could not be totally protected from aircraft noise and the Government strongly supported the growth of civil aviation.

Mr Spicer, speaking at an Airfields Environment Federation meeting in London, said centrally imposed noise standards had to be backed by local determination to keep noise down, with "operational measures like quiet take-off and approach procedures".

● The British Airports Authority disclosed yesterday that roof tiles had been sucked from two houses by an "aircraft vortex" near Heathrow Airport on Monday.

The authority said no one had been injured and the householders in Victoria Gardens, Heston, within a mile of the airport, would be compensated under a special vortex insurance scheme.

Fund-raising group joins fight against Aids

The incidence of Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) in Britain doubles every six to eight months and could soon reach epidemic proportions, according to a new fund-raising group.

Within three years, Britain could be in the same position as the United States, where 8,000 people have died from the disease. Mr Martin Kinn, of Action Against Aids (AAA), said yesterday.

Richard Attenborough and Mr John Schlesinger, the film directors, aims to raise money for research and advice through the Terrence Higgins Trust, named after Britain's first Aids fatality.

Speaking at the launch of the group at the Society of West End Theatre in Covent Garden, central London, Mr Kinn said that drastic steps were needed to fight Aids, which had so far led to 140 deaths in Britain.

BBC drops action against editor

The BBC has decided not to take disciplinary action against the editor of *Rough Justice*, Mr Elwyn Parry Jones, over the Mycock affair, it was announced yesterday.

The National Union of Journalists released a letter from the BBC's managing director, Mr Bill Cotton, in which he told Mr Parry Jones that he had considered a report into the way an investigative team worked on a programme, but the matter was now closed.

Two BBC journalists, Mr Martin Young and Mr Peter Hill, were suspended without pay for their part in a *Rough Justice* programme which led to the freeing of Mr Tony Mycock, who had been jailed for five years for burglary.

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, criticized the pair for the methods used in obtaining interviews.

McGlinchey is jailed for 10 years

Dominic McGlinchey, former chief-of-staff of the banned Irish National Liberation Army who was extradited from the Irish Republic, was jailed for 10 years yesterday.

McGlinchey, aged 31, had pleaded not guilty in the Special Criminal Court in Dublin to having a gun and shooting with intent to resist arrest and endanger life, after his capture in Co Clare in March 1984.

He was returned to the republic to stand trial last October after a successful appeal against a life sentence imposed in Belfast for the murder of an elderly woman in Co Antrim in 1977.

Court date for PC accused of killing boy

Police Constable Brian Chester, of the West Midlands tactical firearms squad, is to face committal proceedings in seven weeks, charged with the manslaughter of John Shorthouse, aged 5, who died in a police raid on his parents' home last August.

Magistrates at Birmingham yesterday set aside April 30 and May 1 for the hearing. PC Chester, aged 36, of Leek, Wootton, Warwickshire, who was not in court, was remanded on unconditional bail.

Sellafield target for peace boat

Greenpeace, the environmental pressure group, yesterday launched a campaign aimed at closing the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant in Cumbria by 1988.

A spokesman for Greenpeace said the group planned to sail a boat within the three-mile sea limit off the plant on April 1, which it will rename "British Nuclear Fools Day" for the occasion.

However, he declined to give details of precisely what action the Greenpeace boat, the *Sardis*, was planning.

Launching the campaign in London, Greenpeace said the continued existence of the Sellafield plant could not be justified on economic, technical or environmental grounds.

The nuclear industry is heading itself for the release today of the Commons select committee report on the handling of nuclear waste.

Greenpeace claimed that the committee had accepted evidence submitted on its behalf by a firm of London consultant engineers showing that spent fuel rods could be placed in dry storage rather than being reprocessed.

A spokesman said this conflicted with statements by Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, who had told the MPs that reprocessing was necessary to avoid corrosion.

'Danger' of police becoming isolated

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The police are no longer as popular as they once were, and the signs are that the halcyon days may have gone for good, a leading article in *Police*, the monthly magazine of the Police Federation, says.

In a frank assessment of the effect of pressures on the police, the article gives a warning of the danger of a force that has become isolated, lost popularity and whose officers put group loyalty first.

"A force which comes to see itself as isolated from the largely alienated communities of the inner city, and not properly understood by those whose support was once taken for granted, would be unfitted for the crucial task of turning back the tide of crime and violence which threatens London as never before."

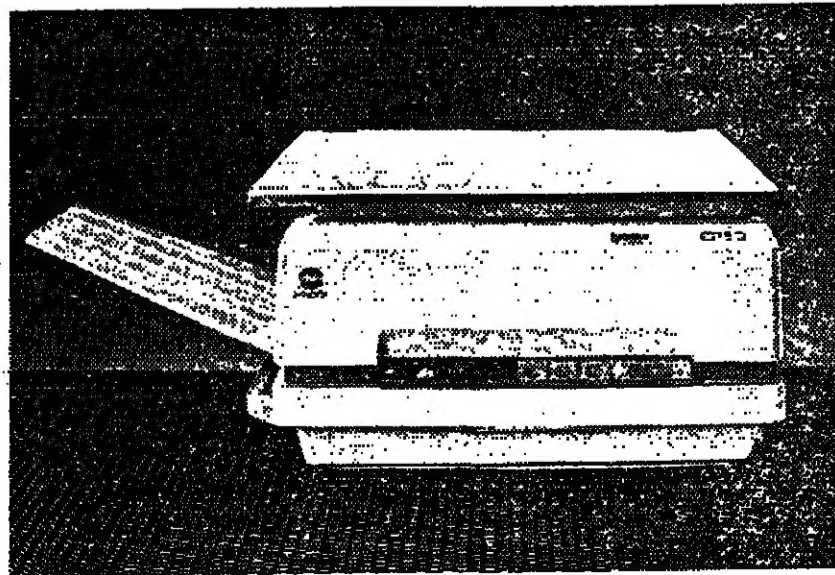
Referring to the Metropolitan Police, the article says that nothing could excuse acts of unprovoked criminal violence by a tiny minority of officers, nor could it condone misguided peer-group loyalty.

"But let us not pretend surprise that officers who, day in and out, have to withstand hatred, verbal and physical abuse, racial insults and obscenities, and vicious violence directed at them solely because they are police officers, should come to feel that loyalty to each other transcends other, unshared but impersonal, obligations."

Such trends are cyclical, the article says. "The force which contains a number of brutal police, racist police, and corrupt police, is also the force that produces the Trevor Lockes, George Hammonds, Keith Blakelocks and Yvonne Fletchers. In the final accounting, it is they who will set the standards that prevail."

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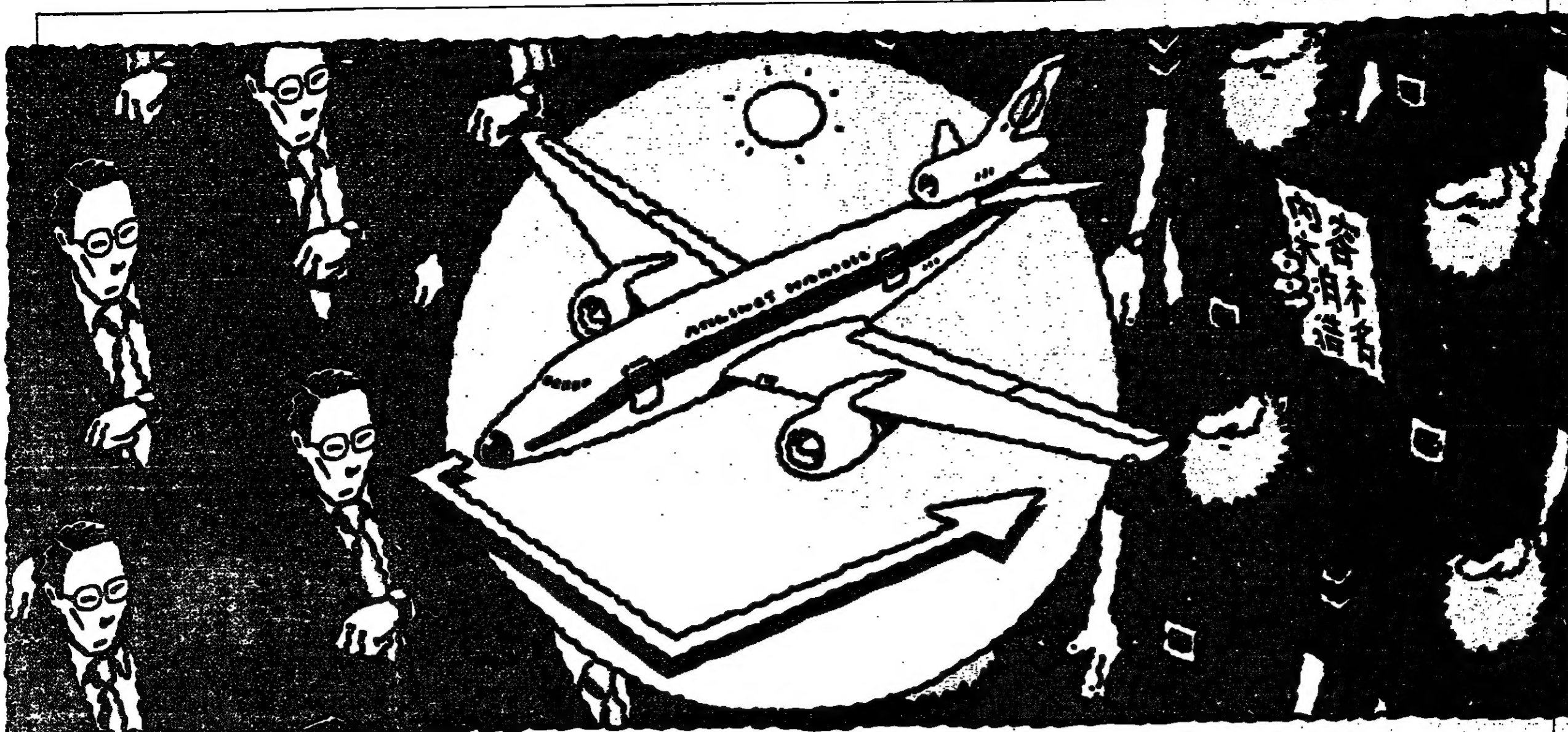
roughly half as much as on any other machine. And of course even when you do need to change the cartridge it's as simple as switching a typewriter ribbon. The EP50 can also copy in colour. It is compact, attractive and simple to maintain. And, above all, it is easy to operate - only three buttons and an exposure control. In fact, whichever way you look at it, the competition seems to pale into insignificance.

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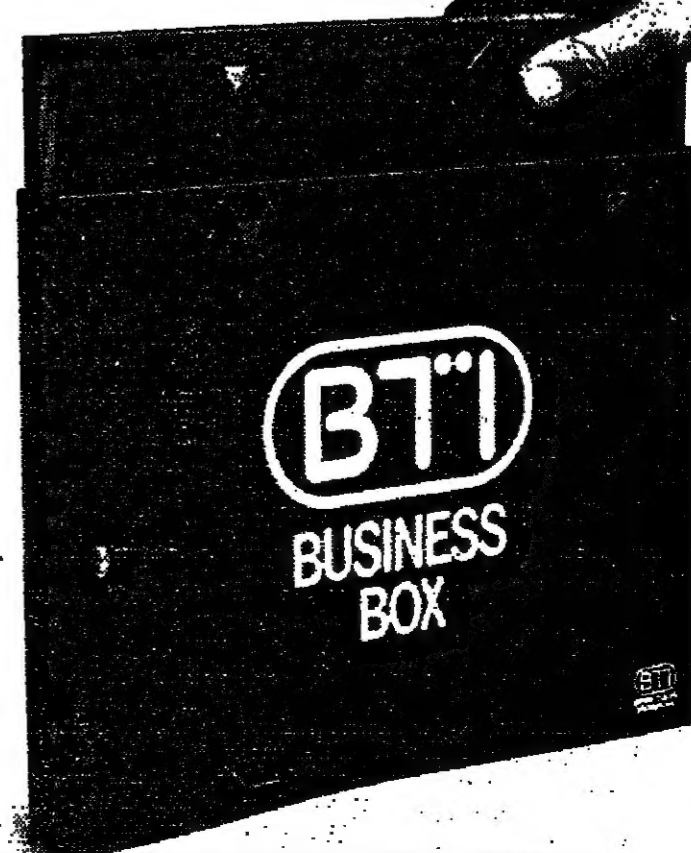
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South Africa after the emergency Police shoot dead black pupils in Transvaal protest

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South African police were reported to have opened fire yesterday on 3,000 black schoolchildren outside the Kabokweni magistrates' court near White River, Eastern Transvaal, killing at least three of them, and wounding many others. The police confirmed two dead, one aged 14 and the other 15, and 80 injured.

According to Mr Enos Mabuza, chief minister of the nearby tribal "homeland" of Kangwane, the children had gathered to attend a court hearing for some fellow pupils involved in unrest two weeks ago.

"The gate was closed to keep them out," Mr Mabuza said. "The pupils forced the gate open and went quietly to the building. Suddenly the police arrived and started shooting at random. There was no retaliation from the pupils."

In another development, the Government has "banned" two leading anti-apartheid campaigners in the Eastern Cape for five years.

The move has fuelled fears that the authorities may now resort to banning as a means of silencing black opposition in the absence of the emergency powers which were lifted last Friday. The men - Mr Henry Fazzie and Mr Jack Mkhutshini - were banned under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Fazzie is the vice-president of the Eastern Cape of the United Democratic Front (UDF), and Mr Mkhutshini is the organizer of an effective boycott by black consumers of white-owned shops in the Port Elizabeth area. The boycott was suspended only a few days ago, making Mr Mkhutshini's banning even more incomprehensible.

Meanwhile, police have identified the 27-year-old white woman being held in connection with bomb blasts at three police stations in white areas in recent weeks as Miss Marion Spang, a former journalist.

Miss Spang was arrested over the weekend and is being held under Section 29 of the

Internal Security Act, which permits police to detain a person indefinitely for interrogation. Police revealed last night that they are also holding Miss Spang's sister, Debbie, in connection with the bombings.

Last week's limpet mines exploded in John Vorster Square, the Witwatersrand headquarters of the police, and in another police station in Hillbrow, a district in central Johannesburg. There was another explosion on February 19 in a police station near East London in the Eastern Cape. All the bombs were placed in toilets.

Meanwhile, at least 12 and, according to some reports, as many as 14 people have died in continuing violence since the partial state of emergency was lifted last Friday. The death toll in the past 18 months is put at more than 1,240.

The strike at Vaal Reef, South Africa's second biggest goldmine, owned by the Anglo American Corporation, ended yesterday.

Joint rule for Natal proposed

Johannesburg - South Africa has agreed to consider a plan to set up a multi-racial administration in Natal (Michael Hornsby writes).

The white areas of the province and the KwaZulu tribal "homeland" would be governed by a joint executive authority with equal black and white membership under a rotating chairmanship.

The plan, which has far-reaching implications, was presented to Mr Chris Heitsch, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, in Cape Town yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the chief minister of KwaZulu, and Mr Radcliffe Cusane, the white administrator of Natal.

Chief Buthelezi and Mr Cusane also informed Mr Heitsch of plans to hold a conference in Durban on April 3 to discuss the establishment of a joint legislative authority, to which the proposed joint executive would be accountable. This, in effect, would involve the merger of KwaZulu and "white" Natal.

The Government is understood to be much cooler towards this second phase of the plan.

Top Zapu official freed in Harare

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Vote Moyo, aged 54, the former secretary-general of Zimbabwe's opposition Zapu party, and an Amnesty International Prisoner of Conscience, was released yesterday after three years and nine months in jail.

He had been arrested as he stepped out of the Houses of Parliament in June 1982, suspected of plotting to kill Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

Over the years lawyers have fought to persuade the detention review tribunal that there was no evidence against him. It was accepted at an early stage that Mr Moyo could not have been involved in a clumsy shootout involving disarmed Zapu soldiers outside Mr Mugabe's residence in 1982, because he was arrested before it took place.

As he slipped his first cup of tea since his arrest, Mr Moyo yesterday vowed to return to politics and expressed his firm support for the talks to unite Zapu and Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party.

He shared a "moderately large" cell with 18 other detainees in the maximum

security section of Chikurubi prison on the outskirts of Harare. They read and played bridge, poker and patience.

Two of the others were Mr Philip Harlebury and Mr Colin Evans, former government secret service agents detained a year earlier on allegations that they had passed security information to South Africa.

The case for their release goes before the High Court tomorrow, as lawyers yet again challenge the detention legislation.

Mr Moyo flew to his home in Bulawayo last night to be reunited with his wife, Ellen, and four children.

"It's quite a relief, really," he told me. "But my happiness will only be complete once my friends have left." He said there were about 99 Zapu detainees still in Chikurubi.

Last week he and Mr Dabengwa, Zapu's military supreme during the liberation, who was detained in 1982 after his acquittal on charges of treason, held an unprecedented meeting with three senior Cabinet ministers on overcrowding and other conditions at the prison.



Ecuador's rebel General Vargas posing defiantly with his troops at the Manta air base on the Pacific coast.

President trades insults with general

Quito (Reuters) - President Feibes Cordero of Ecuador has postponed the deadline for his rebel former armed forces chief to surrender but warned that government troops will surround his base at dawn tomorrow.

In his first public statement on the crisis since it erupted last Friday, the President said General Frank Vargas Pazo was guilty of insubordination and rebellion.

"You are not worth a drop of Ecuadorian blood," he told General Vargas in a television broadcast last night.

General Vargas, sacked on Friday as armed forces chief and head of the air force for insubordination, had by Monday night rejected a presidential ultimatum to surrender his command of the Pacific coast air force base of Manta.

He told reporters at the air base that he would take to the mountains if necessary, but he would not surrender.

President Feibes Cordero said: "At 6 a.m. on Wednesday the military encirclement will begin. You have until that hour to give yourself up like a soldier, like a worthy man, like

a man of honour, and all the time you want to do it without honour."

Representatives from nearby towns have flocked to Manta to pledge support for the general.

Residents of Chone, where General Vargas was born, are also organizing a caravan of food and supplies to the base at Manta, where electricity and water have been cut off.

General Vargas says he has 1,000 troops at the base. They have been digging in, preparing camouflaged machine-gun

nests and deploying anti-aircraft guns.

The President said earlier that if General Vargas did not surrender by last night, he would say on television what measures were to be taken against him.

General Vargas appeared incensed by the indirect ultimatum. "I have been threatened in an imprudent manner. If he is a brave man, the governor should come to me with a weapon (for a duel) and I will show him that he is a coward," he said.

Moscow lashes US on envoys

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Kremlin yesterday attacked Washington's call for a cut in the number of Soviet diplomats at the United Nations headquarters in New York as "defiant and unlawful" and hinted that such a move could threaten this year's summit.

An angry protest, delivered to the US chargé d'affaires, Mr Richard Coombs, by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, described the call for more than 100 Soviet diplomats to go by 1988 as arbitrary and in flagrant violation of US obligations as UN host country.

"Such actions increase distrust of its policy and by no means create a favourable background for a summit meeting," the protest said. "Such actions cannot but tell most seriously on the development of contacts between our countries in various fields."

It was "hard to square" the US decision, announced last Friday, with its recent statements in favour of opening reciprocal consulates in New York and Kiev "and on the expansion of contacts and exchanges".

The statement concluded: "The Soviet side cannot pass such unlawful US actions over and will have to draw appropriate conclusions for itself."

Propaganda shake-up: Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has appointed a new chief of the information agency Novosti, continuing his shake-up at the top of the Soviet propaganda machinery.

Mr Valentin Falin, aged 59, a former ambassador to West Germany and more recently a leading commentator on international affairs for the government daily *Izvestia*, replaces Mr Pavel Novikov, aged 66, who had run the agency since April 1983.

Novosti plays a big role in disseminating the Kremlin line to the rest of the world. It distributes commentaries and translations of documents to the foreign media and assists their correspondents.

Sweden slowly but surely chooses its new leader

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Swedes, generally speaking, are a careful, thorough - some might say boringly pedantic - people.

Mr Ingvar Carlsson had effectively been Prime Minister for 10 days, since the assassination of Olof Palme, when he was proposed to the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) yesterday as the new Premier.

Just to make sure, Mr Carlsson was proposed twice, once in the morning, again in the afternoon. Today the Riksdag will vote on the proposal, even though it is unopposed.

In Sweden *ordning och reda* (order and clarity) are encouraged at an early age. So when it

was announced that Mr Carlsson would take over as acting Prime Minister shortly after Mr Palme's murder, that was not enough.

Even when he was then proposed (once) as leader of the ruling Social Democratic Party and unanimously accepted by the party's governing committee, official Sweden remained unsatisfied, even though he was now *de facto* Prime Minister.

Correct procedure had to be adhered to. The Speaker of the Riksdag, Mr Ingemund Bengtsson, last week duly held informal talks with the Social Democrats (his own party) and with opposition leaders

and announced that he would be proposing Mr Carlsson as the new Premier.

On Monday he held formal talks with the parties in the Riksdag. All were agreed that Mr Carlsson should be proposed as successor to Mr Palme.

It might be thought that yesterday's dual proposal would come as something of an anticlimax, but one in three of the 349 MPs duly assembled at 8am to hear it.

There was no other business until 2pm when the proposal was put for the second time. Today it will all be over after a vote by the House at 9am.

Peasants evacuated in face of mudslide

Lima (Reuters) - The Peruvian Government began evacuating thousands of peasants from the foot of Marambuc mountain in the north, fearing a repeat of an avalanche that killed at least 13 people and left 1,500 homeless on Sunday.

The mayor of Huanuco appealed for car volunteers to remove up to 8,000 people.

Officials feared the Quillacocha lagoon at the mountain's peak could overflow as it had done two days previously, triggering the avalanche that buried nearly 100 homes near Huanuco, 245 miles north of Lima.

TWA set to beat strike

New York - Trans World Airlines looks set to inflict a swift defeat on nearly 6,000 flight attendants who have been on strike since Friday (Christopher Thomas writes).

The carrier cancelled less than a third of its domestic and international flights yesterday and said services should be normal within 10 days.

Learning cost

Cambridge, Mass. (UPI) - Tuition and room and board charges at Harvard University will increase by more than \$1,000 next year, from \$15,100 to \$16,145 (£11,134).

Plane found

Taipei (UPI) - A domestic Boeing 737 with 13 people on board, missing in the Taiwan Strait for three weeks, was found at the bottom of the ocean near the Pescadore Islands, China Airlines said.

Hermes 'junk'

Delhi (AFP) - Mr Suresh Kalmadi, opposition MP, described the British aircraft carrier Hermes as "junk that had failed to find a buyer anywhere in the world". He demanded India scrap its offer to buy it.

Athletes held

Honolulu (UPI) - After an anonymous tip, five college athletes were arrested on cocaine dealing charges and more are under suspicion.

Catch 14

Pescara (Reuters) - Signora Elisa Spinelli, aged 42, jailed in 1975 for 10 months for stealing a chicken, has become pregnant 14 times since then to avoid going to prison. Under Italian law, pregnant women convicted of minor offences cannot be imprisoned.

IRA fight extradition

From Robert Schell, Amsterdam

Two convicted IRA terrorists appeared in court in Amsterdam yesterday to fight an attempt by Britain to extradite them. The extradition of Brendan McFarlane and Gerard Kelly is being sought after their arrest in Amsterdam on January 16.

They escaped from the Maze Prison in Belfast in September 1983 during a mass break-out. They were serving life sentences for murder and other acts of terrorism.

A third man arrested with McFarlane and Kelly, 26-year-old William Kelly, unrelated to Gerard, was put on a flight to Dublin as an undesirable alien after being held for two weeks by the Dutch. He was arrested on arrival in Dublin but subsequently released.

McFarlane and Kelly, who remained handcuffed in court yesterday, are fighting their extradition on the ground that their activities were political.

Mr Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin leader, who attended the hearing, likened the two men to Dutch resistance fighters during the Nazi occupation of



Brendan McFarlane at yesterday's hearing.

The Netherlands during the Second World War.

The trial was also attended by the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Mr Sean MacBride, who appeared as an expert witness for the defence.

The final outcome may not be known for several months because of appeal procedures.

Frustrated arms ban man quits

Washington - Mr John Tower, the former chairman of the Senate armed services committee, has resigned as one of the US arms control negotiators in Geneva, the White House said yesterday (Michael Binyon writes). He was leaving for personal reasons, not because of political differences.

However, friends and colleagues said he had been unhappy in the job he took 14 months ago, and found it lacked excitement. At an international meeting in Munich last week he said he was frustrated with Soviet intransigence and "did not intend to make a career out of being a negotiator."

Mr Tower, aged 60, a former right-wing senator from Texas, has handled the negotiations on reducing long range nuclear weapons. The talks are deadlocked. He has made no secret of wanting to be the US Defence Secretary but apparently now sees no likelihood of succeeding Mr Casper Weinberger.

comment on a report in a Beirut newspaper, *Al Nahar*, claiming that Dr Reza Raad, the French doctor of Lebanese origin who has been sent by the Government to Beirut to make contact with the kidnappers, had received the "green light" from Paris to propose a three-point plan in exchange for the release of the eight French hostages.

The three points, according to the newspaper, were: 1. A reduction to seven years of the prison sentence imposed on the five men who tried to kill the former Iranian Prime Minister, Mr Chapour Bakhtiar, in Paris in 1980; 2. An undertaking by the Syrian Government that it would act as guarantor of their release.

3. A guarantee from the Iraqi Government that it would not do anything to threaten the lives of two Iraqi dissidents expelled by France to Baghdad last month.

critical and ambiguous attitude towards the affair. "We are paying today for our country's weakened position in the Middle East and the world. We are paying for a policy of subterfuge," he said.

However, Mr Alain Peyrefitte, a former Gaullist Minister of Justice, said it was by no means certain that a future right-wing Government would be able to do much better than the present Socialist administration.

Two French national newspapers and one television channel refused yesterday to carry the photographs purporting to show Mr Serrat's corpse.

The left-wing newspaper, *Le Marin*, said that by deliberately ignoring the photographs it hoped "to contribute to the refusal of the whole country to play the game of the assassins."

The French Foreign Ministry is refusing to make any

France closes ranks over kidnappings

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Horrified by the latest macabre developments in the French hostage affair, French Opposition leaders yesterday closed ranks around the Government and its refusal to give in to attempted blackmail by the pro-Iranian Muslim extremists in Beirut, who have claimed responsibility for the kidnappings.

Paris still had no positive confirmation yesterday of the authenticity of the photographs released by Islamic Jihad on Monday, purporting to show the dead body of one of the French hostages, M. Michel Serrat. But the Foreign Ministry said it was considering the latest information "with extreme gravity and emotion".

M. Laurent Fabius, the Prime Minister, repeated that France would not give in to the blackmail of such "barbaric

acts", before going on to thank those Opposition leaders "who have understood that what the kidnappers are seeking to do in the present (electoral) period is to divide France."

Both M Raymond Barre and M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist RPR leader, have supported the firm stand taken by the Government, refusing to exploit so delicate an affair for political purposes, while former President Giscard d'Estaing, who interrupted an election meeting in Puy-de-Dôme to call for a minute's silence in memory of M. Serrat, has declined to make any comment on the affair until after it is all over.

Not all Opposition politicians have shown such reticence, however. M Jacques Toubon, general secretary of the RPR, and M Chirac's right-hand man, condemned the Government for its "hypo-



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Marcos trying to run Manila from Hawaii an ex-minister reveals

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Former-president Ferdinand Marcos, exiled in Hawaii, still claims leadership of the Philippines and continues to direct his party, urging non-recognition of Mrs Corason Aquino, the man who was his Labour Minister, Mr Blas Ople, said yesterday.

"Mr Marcos continues to send advice and guidance by phone," Mr Ople told the Manila Bulletin.

He said Mr Marcos considers himself head of a legitimate government in exile and believes the United States, where he is seeking political asylum, should accord him the "courtesies and immunities" of a head of state.

Mr Marcos's 20-year-old regime was toppled last month in a military revolt and popular uprising which forced the 68-year-old leader to flee the country.

An official of the newly created Committee on Good Government estimated Mr Marcos's personal fortune "at no less than \$5 billion (£3.6 billion) and rising daily as we uncover more documents" in the hurriedly vacated presidential palace and "safe houses" around Manila.

A member of the committee headed by former Senator Jovito Salonga, once jailed by Mr Marcos, will fly next week to Hawaii to examine documents Mr Marcos brought with him and currently held by US Customs officials.

All assets of the Marcos family in the Philippines have been seized and the committee has frozen the private bank accounts of more than a dozen people associated with the ousted regime, the government radio said.

"I feel betrayed," was Mr Ople's response to reports of the huge fortune amassed by the man he served for 19 years as Labour Minister. He said he and many others were "shocked by the enormity of the hidden Marcos wealth."

"We are now confronted by stark evidence of hopes betrayed and trust violated and the evidence continues to accumulate, to unfold almost daily before the world's amazed eyes," Mr Ople said in a memorandum to the New Society Movement, the KBL, which Mr Marcos founded eight years ago.

Mr Ople announced he was severing all ties with Mr Marcos and urged his colleagues to do likewise.

From his Honolulu exile, Mr Marcos is in constant telephone contact with the former Prime Minister, Mr Cesar Virata, the KBL secretary-general, Mr Jose Rono and the National Assembly Speaker, Mr Nicanor Ynguez, urging them to withhold recognition of Mrs Aquino's government "because he has not resigned or abdicated," Mr Ople said.

"This creates a situation in which President Aquino is practically impelled not to recognize a (parliamentary) majority apparently conspiring with a rival government abroad to topple her from power," Mr Ople told the KBL leadership.

Mr Ople said that in a telephone conversation with Mr Marcos on Saturday evening he asked the former president to desist from trying to run the KBL by "remote control" from Hawaii.

The KBL, which controls two-thirds of the National Assembly, has refused to nullify its earlier proclamation that Mr Marcos won the disputed February 7 poll but has said it recognizes the legitimacy of Mrs Aquino's two-week-old administration.

With a "people's mandate" Mrs Aquino has chosen to ignore Parliament and today will preside over her first Cabinet meeting to discuss whether she should proclaim a revolutionary government, abolish the Assembly and order the drafting of a new constitution before holding legislative and local elections.

In the far southern province of Lanao del Sur, meanwhile, the Governor, Mr Ali Dimaporo - a local political warlord, an ally of Mr Marcos - has fled to the hills with 500 heavily armed followers after he was sacked by the Aquino government.

Swiss to vote on joining the UN

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The Swiss will decide in a national referendum next Sunday whether their country, with its policy of "permanent and armed neutrality", should at long last become a full member of the United Nations.

The indications are that a majority will disregard the advice of Parliament and Government and say "no".

One reason is apprehension that involvement in UN political processes would be prejudicial to the humanitarian endeavours of the International Committee of the Red Cross, with which Switzerland is so firmly identified.

Another is a deep conviction that a nation as well served by neutrality as this one - and its banks - should simply stay steady and prosperous on its traditional course.

Arguments that to remain outside the 159-member world organization is to avoid a universal moral responsibility have been largely unavailing against the wariness with which the public regard much of the prospect beyond their own frontiers.

However, with the notable exception of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, this has not prevented Swiss membership of most UN specialized agencies.



A poster urging Swiss voters to join the UN on Sunday.

Geneva gun check-up

Geneva - Acting on a tip-off that some delegates to the UN Human Rights Commission carry guns, officials have installed metal detectors at the Palais des Nations conference hall (Alan McGregor writes).

"In principle, nobody is allowed to carry a weapon in the Palais, though permission to do so has been granted under exceptional circumstances, such as the visit of a prominent personality at risk from opponents," an official said. "No such permission has been applied for in this instance."

Most delegates and observers to the Commission have diplomatic immunity, and cannot normally be asked to submit themselves to body searches.

The gun scare came after a representative of the anti-Khomeini Mojaheddin organization said he had been intimidated inside the hall by one of the 13-strong Iranian government delegation whom he knew to be armed. It was then suggested by other Commission participants that "they are visibly not the only ones".

Tussle for control of Begin party erupts into brawl

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

The first and probably decisive round in the battle for control of the Herut party was narrowly won at dawn yesterday by supporters of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the party leader, who is due to take over as Prime Minister in October.

But in the process this first convention of Herut since 1979 was turned into a public brawl, seriously damaging the responsible image Mr Menachem Begin tried to create for the right-wing party when he became Prime Minister in 1977.

The convention has shown that the party remains deeply and even violently split between the supporters of Mr Shamir and those who prefer the hardline, radical approach of Mr David Levy or Mr Ariel Sharon, the controversial tough man of Israeli politics.

The one person to emerge so far with any obvious hope of uniting the two warring factions has been Mr Benjamin Begin, the former Prime Minister's son, who has now publicly aligned himself with Mr Shamir's camp, apparently with the blessing of his father.

The convention's business began seven hours late on Monday as faction leaders delayed proceedings in a vain attempt to smooth out the differences before the meeting went public. But from the moment the session started Mr Levy, Deputy Prime Minister, and a rousing orator, leapt to the microphone to protest that 41 delegates had been disqualified "simply and solely because they support me."

Within minutes the big Tel Aviv conference hall erupted into a brawl. The Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Ronnie Milo, was knocked to the floor.

The rostrum collapsed into the crowd and a press photographer fell heavily, breaking his leg.

The young Mr Begin suddenly appeared in the centre of the stage, and as he stood there quietly, the chant which had swept the party to power in 1977 began to swell up from the delegates. "Begin, Begin" they roared as one. The fighting died down as two senior delegates led the chanting into a rousing sing-song.

But even the charisma of the Begin name could not hold tempers for long, as those behind the Shamir campaign lined up for the first vote against the Levy-Sharon candidate for the all-important post of convention chairman.

The younger Mr Begin, who yesterday was fighting directly against Mr Sharon to become chairman of the party steering committee, found himself roundly abused when he supported Mr Moshe Katsav for convention chairman.

It was not until midnight that arguments over which delegates were entitled to vote were sorted out so that the count could begin. And it was not until 5am that Mr Katsav, a Shamir supporter, was declared winner by the tiny margin of 54 votes from among the 2,000 delegates.

Yesterday proceedings were again delayed, with the Levy-Sharon camp determined to continue fighting for control of committees which will shape the party's policy and draw up its candidate list for the next general election.

Meanwhile, police have opened a file against Mr Sharon after a complaint by two Arab rabbit hunters that he punched and kicked them when he found them hunting near his ranch in the Negev Desert.

Refugee killed: A resident of the Balata Palestinian refugee camp near Nablus died when an Israeli patrol fired at him and a companion late on Monday evening. An Israeli spokesman said the two had fled after being asked to stop for a search.

Man in the news

How a poor Sephardic immigrant made good

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Mr David Levy always used to be good for a joke - like the one about the day he lost one of his 12 children in the mud but was not worried because he could always make another one.

Nobody laughs at Mr Levy these days, however. He has become one of the most serious figures in Israeli politics, and a possible candidate for the premiership.

His popular appeal lies in the reason so many jokes were told about him - he is the perfect example of how a poor, Sephardic immigrant can make good.

He was born at Rahat, Morocco, in 1937 and arrived in Israel in 1957 to live among the many migrants in the city of Bet Shean, in the Jordan valley. For 10 years he worked as a farm labourer and then a building worker, replacing his French with a flowery, pedantic Hebrew, and learning a deep resentment of the ruling Labour Party's attitude to immigrants like himself.

In 1967 he was elected to the city council and immediately became deputy chairman. He quickly became prominent in the Herut party as its spokesman in the Histadrut labour federation.

From there he secured a place high enough on the list of the Likud faction to win a seat in the Knesset.

When Mr Menachem Begin came to power in 1977, Mr Levy was made Immigration Minister. This was seen as nothing more than a token position for a Sephardic Jew to reward the many migrants who had voted Mr Begin into office.

But Mr Levy astonished the

professional civil servants in his department with his administrative ability. In 1979 he was given the important job of Minister of Housing and Construction.

By the 1981 election his ability and popularity won him the number two place on the Likud list and he became Deputy Prime Minister, a position he still holds along with the Housing portfolio.

Although he adheres to the mainstream of Herut thinking about hanging on to all land now occupied by Israel, he does adopt a more independent, dovish line on occasions. For example, alone among Likud ministers, he supported the plan to withdraw the Army from Lebanon in 1984. This was a populist position, in keeping with his flair for always seeming to know what the majority of voters really want.

That flair has brought him something close to adoration from his growing army of followers, who are sure that sooner or later he will become the first poor Sephardic immigrant to run the country.



Mr David Levy: tipped as candidate for premiership.

Masonic cover for Mafia

From John Earle, Rome

Palermo's Freemasons have been alarmed by the discovery that when police raided a lodge in the city centre they found several Mafia leaders among its membership of prominent magistrates, lawyers, businessmen and other professional people.

Although the investigations are officially secret, the news has been leaked that one member is Signor Salvatore Greco, known as "The Senator" and a brother of Signor Michele Greco, "The Pope", who is one of the key defendants in the Palermo trial of more than 400 alleged Mafia. Signor Salvatore Greco is in hiding, as is his cousin and another member of the lodge, Signor Toto Greco.

The investigations were triggered by a tip-off about the transatlantic drug traffic from the Drug Enforcement Agency in Miami, Florida.

Museveni silences politicians

Kampala (Reuters) - President Museveni has banned all political activity in a move aimed at bringing stability to war-ravaged Uganda.

He warned armed groups opposed to his Government not to challenge his rule or it would give him "a chance to crush them forever," Radio Uganda reported yesterday.

Mr Museveni, leader of the National Resistance Army (NRA), took power in Kampala on January 26 and his troops have since managed to extend their control to most of the country. They captured the northern town of Gulu on Saturday.

NAROB: President Museveni has to overcome the last pockets of resistance by soldiers loyal to the former Uganda regime (Charles Harrison writes). He wants to make a start on the rehabilitation of large areas which were devastated during five years of guerrilla war.

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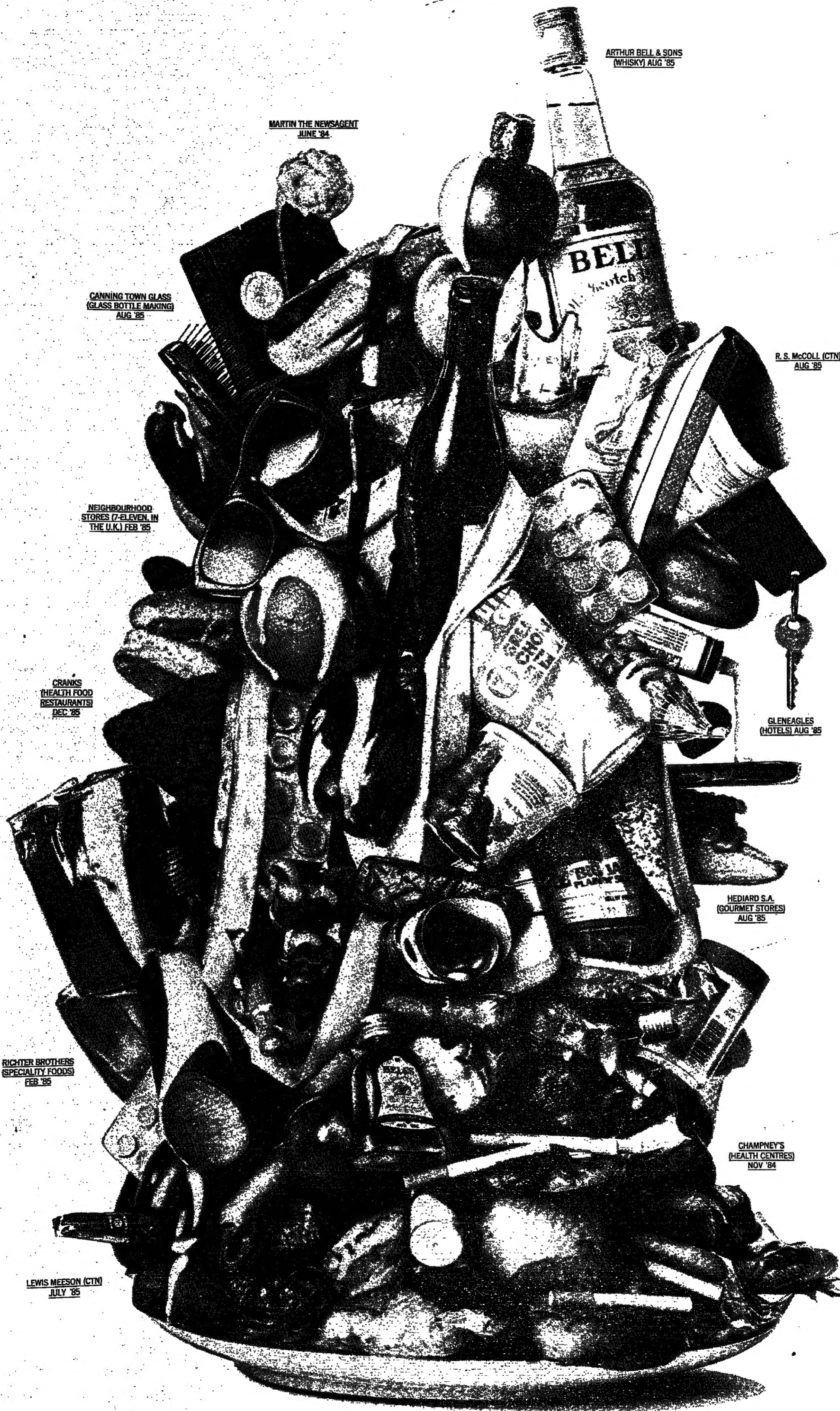
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Spaniards decide today on future of Nato membership

González puts his faith in the undecided voters

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spanish voters will indicate today whether they want their country to remain a member of the North Atlantic Alliance or pull out in a referendum unique in Nato's 36-year history. Some 28 million Spaniards over 18 are eligible to vote.

Security forces have been placed on maximum alert for the day.

Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, closed at midnight on Monday with an appeal to his still undecided fellow-countrymen to "come down finally on the side of 'Yes'".

This would save Spain from an uncertain future, he said, and from estrangement from her new EEC partners.

But the Government has promised to regard the people's verdict as binding.

After a volte face on defence policies, the three-year-old Socialist Government still faces the "No" votes of pacifists, Communists and extreme right-wingers. To add to its troubles, the parliamentary opposition, though fervent supporters of Nato, is calling for an abstention and boycott.

The phrasing of the referendum question, the opposition maintains, would rule out integration into Nato's command structures (see panel).

"The Europeans want us, for the first time they have shown it. I want to show solidarity, sharing a project to unite with the free peoples of Europe to guarantee peace," the Prime Minister told 6,000 party stalwarts in Madrid's Sports Palace.

Neutrality was not the issue, Señor González said to a crescendo of applause. "The option is to construct peace with the Europeans and I do not want Spain set apart."

Although he mentioned peace countless times, and heavily linked EEC membership with Spain in the alliance, he did not forget to appeal to nationalist sentiment.

Public opinion poll experts were saying yesterday that there might be surprises after last week's severe jolt for the Government, partly because of the Prime Minister's marathon efforts and partly because the outcome was not likely to follow party lines.

Leading article, page 17

The question to be put

The Government considers it advisable in the national interest for Spain to remain in the Atlantic alliance and has laid down this should be under the following conditions:

1. Spain's participation in the alliance will not include incorporation into the integrated military structure.

2. The ban on the installation, storage and introduction of nuclear arms on Spanish territory will be maintained.

3. There will be a progressive reduction in the US military presence in Spain.

Do you consider it advisable for Spain to remain in the Atlantic alliance on the terms laid down by the nation's Government?



Señor Felipe González making his final appeal for a "Yes" vote as the opposition's hot air balloon puts over its message.



Secret talks bring hope of end to Sri Lanka turmoil

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

Some progress has been made towards a political settlement of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka during confidential talks in Colombo.

The idea of contacts between the Tamils and the Government is so sensitive that both sides have firmly denied they are taking place.

The talks have been between the Minister for National Security, Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali, and Mr. Neelan Tiruchelvam, a former MP of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF). Like Mr. Athulathmudali, Mr. Tiruchelvam is a Harvard-educated lawyer. He is the only former MP of the TULF in Colombo; most of the party's politburo is now residing in Madras in India.

The most that either side will say for the record is that confidential contacts have taken place between representatives of the Government and the TULF under the auspices of the Indian High Commissioner in Sri Lanka to clarify the issues dividing them.

When pressed, either side will say only that the two men have run into each other at weddings and funerals.

But the talks have in fact covered the three main divisive issues: the idea of linkage between a northern and an eastern province in a devolved system of government; the extent of local control over police matters that will be devolved; and the problem of government-assisted land settlement, particularly in the Eastern Province.

If agreement could be reached on these, the main ethnic problem would be on the road to solution, and an end to the bitter fighting between Tamil militants and the Government, and clashes between government troops and civilians would be possible.

The most progress was made on law and order. TULF proposals submitted last December to the peace talks in Thimpu, the capital of Bhutan, envisage total local con-

trol of police under the Chief Minister of a region.

The government response last month foresaw only a unitary police force under central control. However, the main problem of Tamils concerns police recruitment: the central government wants to retain control of it, since the Sinhalese fear that terrorists may be recruited if it is left to local authorities.

One suggestion, of which Mr. Athulathmudali was said to be proud, is that when vacancies arise the local authority should submit 50 names or so to a central authority, which might weed out those thought unsuitable, but leave, say, 25 on the list, of whom the local authority could select perhaps 10.

Though this does indicate an area of compromise, the TULF at present would have difficulty accepting any form of central oversight.

On land settlement, which has long been a thorny problem between the Tamils anxious to protect their "homelands" and the Sinhalese anxious to show that anyone can live anywhere, the convoluted argument over what would happen in the Eastern Province, where the matter is acute, simply came down to a question of numbers. The Tamils want all the plots available to go to Tamils; the Government wants them allocated on the basis of present ethnic proportion.

The government scheme would allow Tamil settlement of 27,000 plots. The total number of plots is 37,000, which leaves a compromise possible concerning the remaining 10,000.

On the linkage issue, the two sides have drawn firm lines. Mr. Athulathmudali put forward the proposal made at all-party talks that ended in December 1984 involving some complicated linking between the two provinces through a second parliamentary chamber.

This would not immediately satisfy the Tamils but could be the basis of further discussions.

Eight die as Tamils fall out

Colombo - A gunfight between two factions of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation in a hospital castrum in the northern Sri Lankan town of Jaffna yesterday left at least two bystanders dead. Six rebels were killed (Michael Hamlyn writes).

The warring parties carried their own casualties away, leaving behind the bleeding bodies of a nurse and a local magistrate.

The organization's gunmen have made a habit recently of basing themselves at the hospital to protect any casualties brought in from encounters with the military in the region.

The army in general does not operate within Jaffna, nor indeed throughout the northern peninsula, where the guerrilla gangs have more or less free rein.

No reason for the shooting was immediately apparent in Jaffna yesterday.

News of it reached Colombo as President Jayewardene was welcoming President Li Xianlian of China on a state visit.

President Li left Bangladesh, the first country of his tour, yesterday and will go on to Egypt, Somalia and Madagascar when he leaves here on Friday.

U-turn by Swiss on refugees

From Ian McGregor, Geneva

Switzerland has repealed the administrative order preventing repatriation of Tamils whose request for political asylum has been rejected.

"One cannot speak of a general persecution of Tamils, nor of a real civil war even if the situation in the north and east of Sri Lanka remains critical," it was officially said.

Repatriation will, however, be on a case-by-case basis to ensure that individuals returning will not be endangered. During a six-week period Tamils will be free to leave for any country of their choice.

After that, they will be repatriated singly or in small groups. Once they are back in Sri Lanka, they will be encouraged to keep in contact with the Swiss Embassy or its representative to ascertain what is happening to them.

If necessary they will also receive the equivalent of £30 a month for three months to aid their resettlement.

Of 320 asylum requests from Tamils so far examined, 30 have been accepted. Another 5,000 applications are outstanding.

EEC urges Japan to curb surplus

From Richard Owen, Brussels

European foreign ministers yesterday urged Japan to take prompt measures to relieve the "increasing strain" caused by its trade surplus, and agreed to set up "regular and detailed joint monitoring" with Tokyo.

But like previous EEC warnings and pleas to Tokyo, the statement lacked teeth. It came against a background of EEC financial problems as European finance ministers, in a parallel meeting, failed to resolve the budget crisis and postponed action until next month.

Britain and West Germany deplored the lack of budget discipline, with Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, Bonn's Finance Minister, saying the crisis was "pre-planned" and avoidable.

Mr. Christophersen, the Budget Commissioner, said EEC member states had to understand that when they made political promises about the future of the Community the time would inevitably come when the Commission presented the bill.

He identified four problem areas for both 1986 and 1987 budget guidelines: the burden of past commitments; the effect on farm exports of the decrease in the dollar ex-

change rate against the European Currency Unit; the British budget rebate; and the cost of Spanish and Portuguese accession.

Mr. Christophersen gave new figures for the British rebate, previously calculated at £175 million for 1985, and said the new total to be paid back to Britain was £267 million. This, and the estimated £99 million cost of the fall in the dollar rate, would have to be paid for in supplementary budgets.

Britain is this week seeking an injunction in the European Court of Justice to block "illegal" extra spending voted last December by the European Parliament. Lawyers presenting Britain's case said the additional spending would cost Britain alone £70 million, which could pay for hospitals or schools. A judgement is expected on Friday.

Speaking on EEC trade policy, Mr. Alan Clark, the British Trade Minister, said the statement on Japanese exports and dumping would have been "even more ambiguous" if Britain had not insisted on specific targets and timetables for Japanese concessions over imports of Scotch and other inhibited goods.

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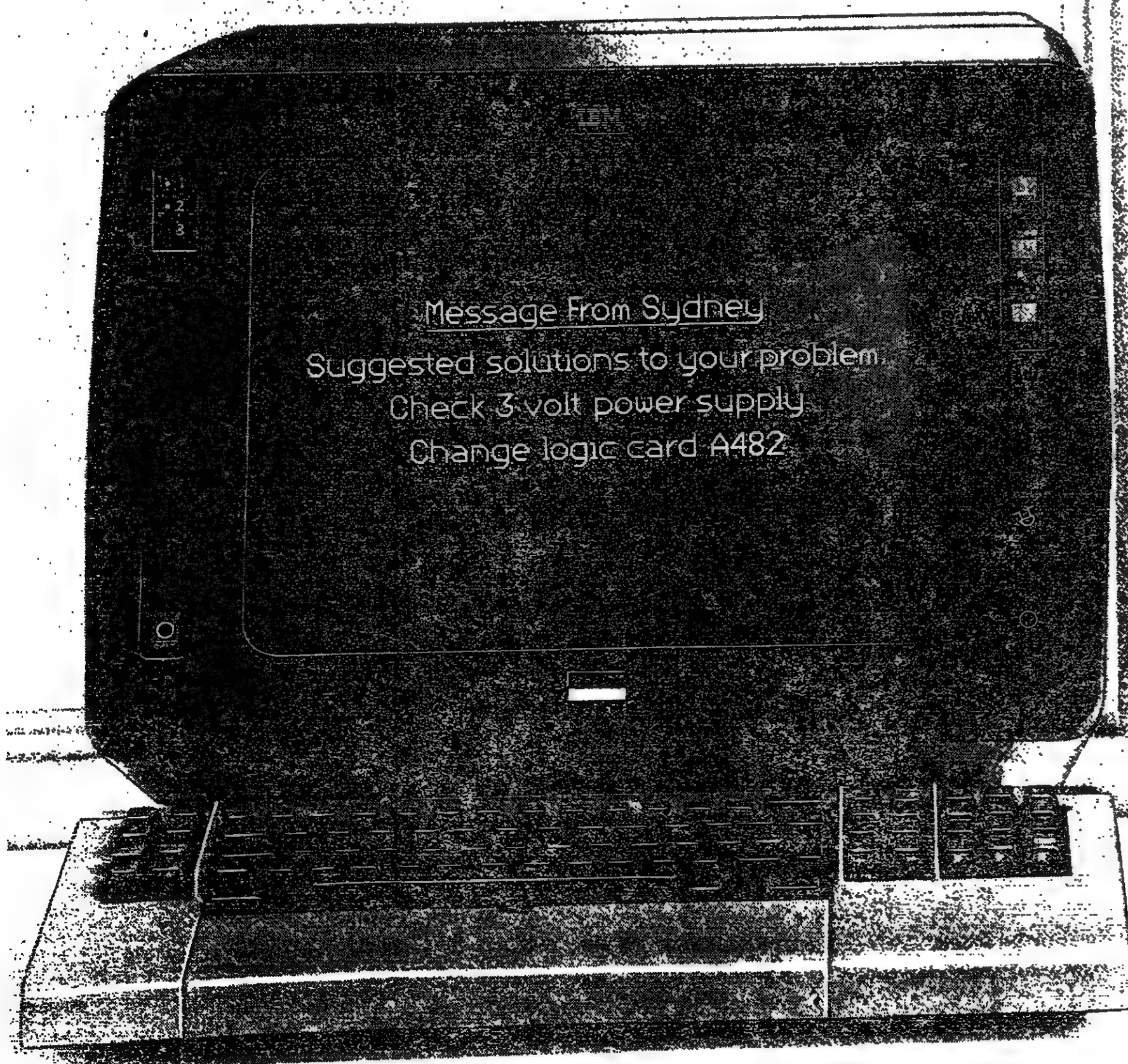
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Thousands in Seoul march against Chun

From David Watts, Tokyo

Thousands of opposition demonstrators marched through Seoul yesterday in what was believed to be the biggest such parade since President Chun came to power six years ago.

The march was led by the leader of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Mr Lee Min Woo, and the dissident leader, Mr Kim Young Sam.

They marched from an outlying stadium to the offices of the party in the centre of town to collect signatures in the campaign for revision of the constitution.

The small stadium held only about 500 people, but as the group wound through the city some estimated their number to have reached several thousand.

In a speech at the stadium, Mr Kim again made comparisons with the Philippines, warning President Chun that "Marcos was defeated by his people. We do not want to see it happen in Korea. We would like to see democracy restored in Korea through national consensus. Otherwise Chun will be forced to leave or meet a tragic end".

Mr Kim said Mr Chun had

won the 1981 presidential election only because the opposition put up a "tame" candidate. He called for the restoration of the civil rights of his fellow dissident, Mr Kim Dae Jung, and claimed the Government was holding 1,000 political prisoners.

Cardinal Kim, Archbishop of Seoul, has clearly identified himself with opposition demands for democratic reforms, adopting an unusually public position.

In a sermon in Seoul on Sunday he supported calls by the opposition for the revision of the constitution, including direct election of the president, before the end of Mr Chun's term in 1988. The archbishop also said the Government should "stop its repression of students seeking a more democratic government".

South Korea could learn a lesson from events in the Philippines, he said. Government officials should stop claiming that there were no comparisons to be made between the situations in the two countries unless they could also say that there was no corruption or abuse of human rights in South Korea.

Leading article, page 17



The South Korean dissident, Mr Kim Young Sam (left), leading the anti-Chun protest march through Seoul yesterday.

Son denies Deng is ill

Peking — Mr Deng Pufang, elder son of China's top leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, yesterday denied rumours of his father's ill health (Mary Lee writes). The older Mr Deng has not been seen here since he met the former US Vice-President, Mr Walter Mondale, last December.

Chinese television showed him in his native Sichuan province in early February.

Protests mar Hong Kong talks

Hong Kong — A small group of anti-communist Chinese demonstrators protested outside the Victoria barracks here yesterday as British and Chinese officials started a four-day meeting to discuss implementation of the Sino-British agreement under which the colony will become Chinese in 1997 (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Their protests, however, did not dampen the optimism that leaders of both delegations

expressed about the eventual outcome of their meeting.

Dr David Wilson, leader of the British delegation, said the talks had begun in a "co-operative and workmanlike way". Mr Ke Zai-shun, head of the Chinese team, said he was confident the talks would be successful.

The two sides are discussing the future status of Hong Kong in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other trade matters; the sensi-

tive question of the validity of British national (overseas) passports, the travel documents carried by most Hong Kong Chinese, after 1997; and the setting up of a new shipping registry.

It was also expected that the two sides would review informally the outcome of last week's urban and regional council elections, regarded here as a milestone towards more democratic political reforms.

European Law Report Luxembourg

Public morality no ground for banning imports

Conseil Laid v HMF Customs and Excise

Case 121/85

Before Judge T. Koopmans, President of the Fourth Chamber and Judges J. Balthazar, G. Bosco, T. O'Higgins and F. Schockweiler
Advocate General Sir Gordon Slynn
[Judgment given March 11]

A member state of the EEC might not rely upon public morality in order to prohibit the importation of goods from other member states when its legislation contained no prohibition on the manufacture or marketing of the same goods on its own territory.

In October 1982, various consignments of goods imported from the Federal Republic of Germany by Consignee Ltd were inspected by HM Customs and Excise.

In the course of that inspection customs officials discovered that the goods consisted essentially of indecent dolls, which were clearly of a sexual nature, and other erotic articles.

They considered those goods to be indecent or obscene articles, whose importation into the UK was prohibited under section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act 1876.

Following a complaint laid by the Customs authorities, the Uxbridge Magistrates Court ordered the forfeiture of the goods. That decision was upheld on appeal by Southwark Crown Court.

Consignee appealed by way of case stated against the crown court's decision to the High Court which referred a number of questions on the interpretation of articles 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty to the Court of Justice of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

In its judgment the European Court (Fourth Chamber) held as follows:

The first question raised the general problem whether a prohibition on the importation of certain goods might be justified on the ground of public morality where the legislation of the member state concerned contained no prohibition on the manufacture or marketing of the same goods.

So far as that was concerned, it had to be borne in mind that article 36 of the EEC Treaty permitted prohibitions on imports justified, *inter alia*, on grounds of public morality.

As the Court had held in Case 34/79, *Henn and Darby* (1979) ECR 3795, it was, in principle, for each member state to determine, in accordance with its own scale of values and in the light of the requirements of public morality in its territory.

However, it had to be pointed out that the fact that goods

caused offence could not be regarded as sufficiently serious to justify restrictions on the free movement of goods where the member state concerned did not adopt, with respect to the same goods manufactured or marketed within its territory, serious and effective measures aimed at preventing the distribution of such goods in its territory.

It followed that a member state might not rely on the ground of public morality in order to prohibit the importation of goods from other member states when its legislation contained no prohibition on the manufacture or marketing of such goods on its territory.

It was for the Court to consider whether or to what extent the UK legislation contained such a prohibition. However, it had at least to be possible to conclude from the application of the law as a whole, that their purpose was, in substance, to prohibit the manufacture and marketing of those products.

The prohibition on the transmission of such goods by post, the restriction on their public display and, in certain areas of the member states concerned, the system of licensing of premises for the sale of such goods could not be regarded as equivalent to a substance to a prohibition on manufacture and marketing.

As the Court had stated in Case 81/79 *Attorney General v. Burgoon* (1980) ECR 2767, article 234 of the EEC Treaty was intended to ensure that the application of that Treaty did not affect either the duty to observe the rights of non-member countries under an agreement previously concluded with the member state, or the observance by that member state of its obligations under that agreement.

On those grounds, the Court (Fourth Chamber) ruled:

1. A member state might not rely upon the ground of public morality within the meaning of article 36 of the Treaty in order to prohibit the importation of certain goods on the ground that they were indecent or obscene, where the same goods might be manufactured freely in its territory and marketed in that territory subject only to an absolute prohibition on their transmission by post, a restriction on their public display and, in certain regions, a system of licensing of premises for the sale of those goods to customers aged 18 years and over.

2. Article 234 of the EEC Treaty was to be interpreted as meaning that an agreement concluded prior to the entry into force of the EEC Treaty might not be relied upon in order to justify restrictions on trade between member states.

Law Report March 12 1986

£1,000 union rights cash liable to tax

Hamblett v Godfrey (Inspector of Taxes)
Before Mr Justice Knox
[Judgment given March 3]

The payments of £1,000 made by the Government to Civil Service employees at GCHQ for removing their right to be members of a trade union and certain other rights under the employment protection legislation, were emoluments of their employment and assessable to Schedule E income tax.

Mr Justice Knox so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division dismissing an appeal by Miss June Hamblett, an employee at GCHQ, from the special commissioners' determination upholding a tax assessment for 1983/84 in an amount that included the £1,000 payment.

Mr R. K. Mathew for Miss Hamblett, Mr Alan Moss for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE KNOX said that in December 1983 the Prime Minister gave a direction that conditions of service at GCHQ should for the future exclude membership of a union other than an approved departmental staff association.

Miss Hamblett thus stood to lose the right to belong to a union together with other forms of statutory protection or, alternatively, she could have applied for a transfer elsewhere in the Civil Service. She chose to remain at GCHQ and was paid the £1,000.

The Crown's claim to tax that sum was made in two mutually exclusive ways:

(1) It claimed that it was chargeable under section 18(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970. For the purposes of that provision it was not disputed that if the £1,000 was an "emolument" it was chargeable under Case I.

"Emolument" was defined in section 18(3).

(2) The Crown claimed that a charge arose under section 6(1) of the Finance Act 1976—that the payment was a benefit to a "higher paid" employee.

The commissioners found in favour of Miss Hamblett on section 18(1) but against her on the claim under section 61, from which she appealed. The Crown had served a notice of intention to contend that the payment was within section 18(1).

There was a great weight of authority on the meaning of "emolument" in 13 cases had been referred to during the hearing. But the fundamental principle was that each case had to be tested against the provisions of the Act and the authorities did no more than illuminate the statutory provisions and were not to substitute for them (per Lord Radcliffe in *Hochstrasser v Mayes* (1960) AC 376, 391).

Accepting the commissioners' finding of fact that the £1,000

was not paid to Miss Hamblett in return for her services, their conclusion of law that that was necessarily determinative of the matter could not be accepted.

It was inconsistent with authority, see *Laidler v Perry* (1966) AC 16. Moreover the expanded definition of "emoluments" in section 18(1) indicated something wider than remuneration.

Rejecting therefore the remuneration test, the question remained whether the payment should be regarded as one obtained from the employment.

The purpose of the Crown in making it was solely to recognise the withdrawal of statutory rights which the GCHQ staff had previously enjoyed.

It was not paid in return for Miss Hamblett's services. Thus the payment was compensatory. Mr Mathew described it as a solatium.

But the right to join a union was intimately bound up with and was necessarily part and parcel of a particular employment. Such a right could not be regarded as a general personal liberty such as the freedom to write to newspapers.

Moreover the rights of an employee under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 were bound up with the employer/employee relationship.

Factors pointing to the conclusion that the £1,000 was received from Miss Hamblett's employment were:

1 The offer was made to all the staff at GCHQ and was not personal to Miss Hamblett.

2 That by itself was not enough to render the payment assessable but it was far from being an irrelevant consideration.

3 The rights in respect of which the payment was made were part and parcel of the employer/employee relationship.

4 The payments were only received by employees who chose to continue in employment at GCHQ with their rights reduced.

Weighing the factors on either side the conclusion was that the payment should be described as being from the employment.

Hochstrasser v Mayes, Mr Mathew's sheet anchor, was itself close to the borderline. In that case a separate source for the payment in question—namely the housing agreement—was found to exist.

In this case there was no such independent source other than the Crown's desire to recognise the loss of rights intimately linked with employment.

The payment was an emolument and it followed that the Crown's claim under section 61 of the Finance Act 1976 did not arise.

Solicitors: Lane & Co. Cheltenham; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.



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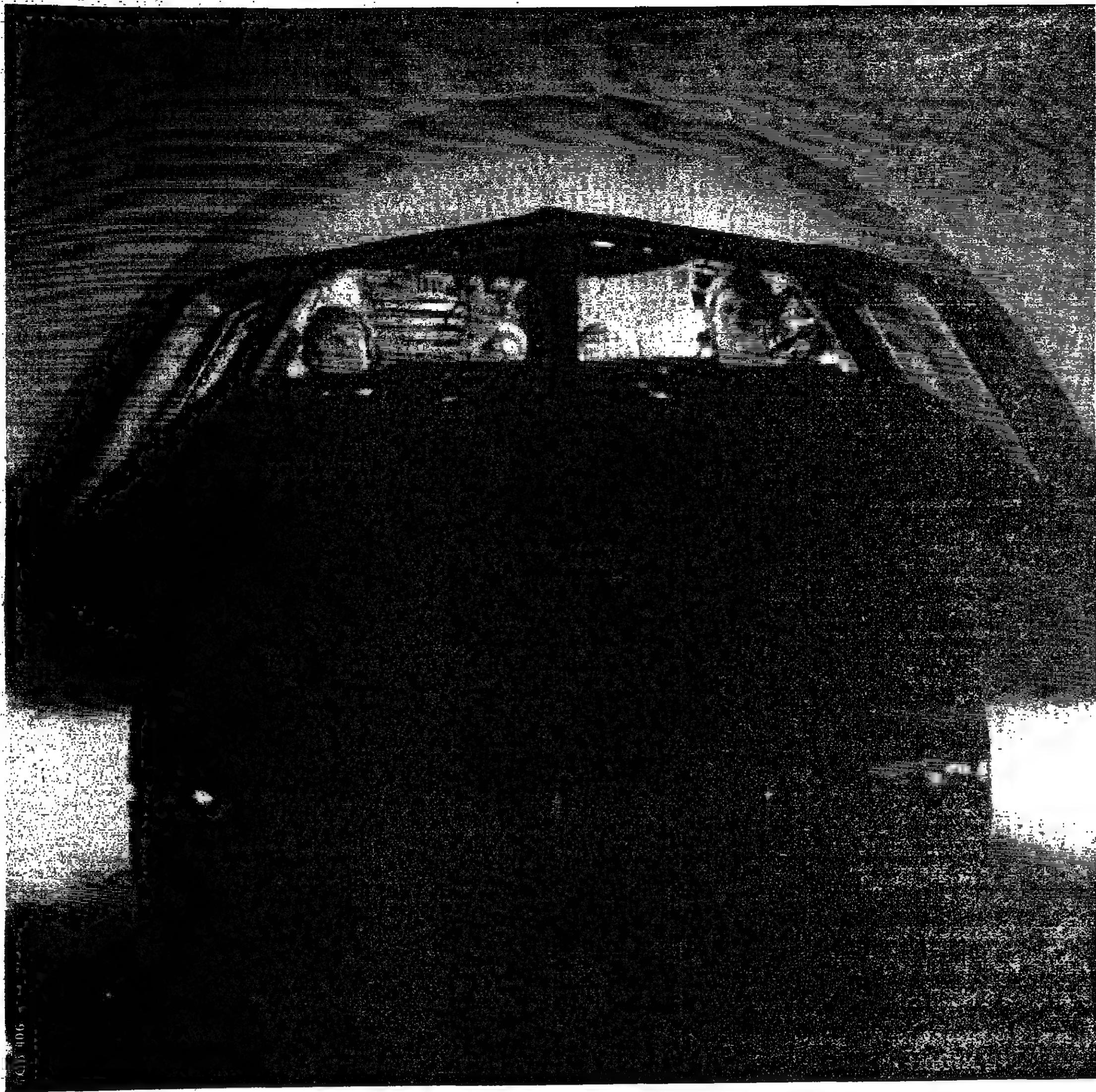
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SPECTRUM

Silk purses feel the pinch

ELODIE STANLEY

Elodie Stanley, aged 31, is married, has a 20-month-old daughter and is expecting her second baby this month. These attributes are all guaranteed to haunt male solicitors interviewing prospective female article clerks. But Mrs Stanley is now a junior equity partner of Withers, one of London's most respected firms, works a nine-hour day and considers her job ideal for a young wife and mother who wants to work.

Fifty per cent of law students are now women and the fall-out rate on marriage has dropped. "Women entering the law do not see marriage as a particular obstacle," Mrs Stanley says. "But in an interview it is still a consideration. A firm like ours invests tens of thousands of pounds in article clerks from recruitment to qualification. With a woman the fear remains that she will marry, have children, stop work — or, worse still, want to breastfeed in the office."

Now interviewing candidates herself, she thinks the general standard of applications from women easily as good as that of men, and frequently ahead in terms of maturity, drive and ambition. After reading history at Cambridge she supported herself while attending (by bicycle) the College of Law to study for her exams. During those two years she became adept at making 50p last several days, after which her £4,000 starting salary as an article clerk with a City firm seemed rich. As a junior equity partner sharing in the profits of a top London firm, she could now expect more than 10 times that sum.

So in one decade from university she has achieved what she wanted: security of employment and a regular income (which is why she chose to be a solicitor rather than a barrister). She specializes in conveyancing and her firm is responding vigorously to the threat posed by licensed conveyancers.

"We welcome the disappearance of the conveyancing monopoly as an opportunity, indeed a challenge, to be more competitive in terms of cost. While we accept we will never be able to compete with the one-man band who never dresses, he is solicitor or licensed conveyancer, we do believe that assisted by the wizardry of modern technology we shall be able to provide a quality of service to the client that will give real value for money." A computer sits alongside Mrs Stanley's Asprey's blotter.

It is the partnership and participation in the running of the business that provides a new mental challenge when the intellectual stimulus of the job itself levels out. "It represents the fulfilment of years of study and hard work, and of course the prestige is important. At the end of a tough day you have the satisfaction of

Not all lawyers earn a fortune. Indeed many are so angry at what they see as a miserly proposed increase in legal aid fees that they are taking the Lord Chancellor to court. Victoria Mather sought legal advice from the profession

Concern in the legal profession about levels of pay has reached such a pitch this year that both branches have taken the unprecedented step of taking legal action against the Lord Chancellor.

The Bar and the Law Society are challenging his decision to limit to 5 per cent for inflation this year's increase for publicly funded criminal legal aid work, which forms a substantial part of the income of large numbers of solicitors and barristers. Some 7,000 of the 9,000 solicitors' firms in England and Wales depend on criminal legal aid for much of their work, and two-thirds of the 5,000 barristers are substantially dependent. Both branches of the profession are claiming that the Lord Chancellor has acted in breach of his statutory duty to provide fair and reasonable rates of pay under the legal aid scheme, and also that he acted illegally in failing to negotiate on their pay increases.

The profession's anger was fuelled by the Lord Chancellor's apparent refusal to take account of independent surveys of earnings that both solicitors and barristers had commissioned from outside accountants. On the basis of their survey the Bar is claiming it needs a pay rise of 30 to 40 per cent; the solicitors some 25 per cent.

Not only lawyers doing the publicly-funded work are feeling the pinch. Another survey conducted recently for the Law Society showed that all solicitors are well down the earnings league. Even before the recent competition in conveyancing brought a drop in fees for house transactions, solicitors in private practice were earning less than other professionals including doctors, accountants, bank managers, the police and armed forces.

Of course the top 10 per cent of the profession still have high incomes, with

partners in the large London firms earning fees of £80,000 or more. But 70 per cent of other firms rely on bank overdrafts and loans to finance their practices.

Contrary to the popular impression of the well-heeled lawyer, the survey showed that in 1984 10 per cent of self-employed solicitors (those not in commerce or industry, or the Civil Service) earned £5,300 or less before tax; 25 per cent earned £13,400 or less and 50 per cent earned £21,300 or less. From those earnings they must find pensions and capital to run their businesses.

By contrast, solicitors in commerce and industry have healthy earnings and valuable perks: more than half those sampled in a survey recently earned more than £26,000, and a quarter more than £43,000. Almost eight in 10 had a company car with an average list price of £10,000.

Frances Gibb



Presenting a case: (from left) Stanley, Horgan and Frostig... fulfilment after years of study and hard work

TIM HORGAN

knowing you are on the writing paper.

The prestige also embraces her husband: "I know Nicholas is proud of me. If he was indifferent to my working or actively against it then I wouldn't, or couldn't, work."

Nicholas Stanley is a director of the City wine merchants Corney and Barrow. The couple drive to work and home to Clapham in south London each day: it is a good time to talk and Mrs Stanley is lighting a cigarette every inch of the way. She still does all the cooking and shopping, although he can grill a partridge while his wife is at her weekly keep-fit class.

"People say they do not know how I manage three jobs: wife, mother and solicitor. Sometimes neither do I, but I think the secret is to be organized and, if you are lucky enough as I am to have the right back-up, the rewards are tremendous. The *sine qua non* is my husband's support, plus 100 per cent confidence in my nanny."

Tim Horgan is one of those who feels barristers are the dispossessed. A Catholic policeman's son from Northem Ireland, he struggled through his Bar finals courtesy of the odd postal order from his mother and a job as a gardener in the Inner Temple. "It was a lovely job and I met people on the scholarship committees who thought it mildly amusing, so I got a flat in the Temple for a year as a scholarship. Pioneered successfully by Horgan, this is now a standard award for a law student who will nurture the Temple's horticultural assets the summer after the Bar exams."

Horgan is now 28 and securely ensconced as a tenant in John Platts-Mill's chambers, a rare radical enclave. "He is a venerable old socialist, which suits my leanings." Previously his resolution to continue as a barrister had often quailed. "Blow this,

I'm going to get a proper job", he thought. His wife, Jill, whom he met when reading law, had to keep him.

"People think the Bar is a very well off, middle class, Oxbridge profession with nothing to complain about. Well, I am white and male, which helps, and if you are not it is much more difficult." Less than 20 per cent of barristers are women.

Involved with the Campaign for the Bar at an early stage, Horgan voted to condemn the Government's lack of negotiations and considered Lord Hailsham of Marylebone's missive, fired to bring the Bar back to heel, "a disgrace".

Legal aid work may have made it possible for young barristers to have some income at an early stage in their careers, Horgan's experience, in common with his peers, is that when his fees are submitted to the Crown Court administrators they invariably come back at a reduced rate.

If chaos is caused by barristers insisting on agreed fees being marked on their briefs in advance, then Horgan is all for it. "But I am afraid I think substantial change is unlikely, because barristers will never present a united front."

GEORGE THRELFALL

George Threlfall is a 36-year-old barrister who was raised on the law. His father was a distinguished commercial silk on the Western circuit and Threlfall's earliest recollection of the potential joys of life at the Bar is of clotted cream as the invariable by-product of appearances at Exeter Assizes.

He now works on the Western circuit himself, the difference being that whereas his father travelled and stayed away from home a week at a time, he can commute from Fulham. Improved transport and communications constitute one of the biggest changes at the Bar: a generation ago the circuit was a remarkable travelling circus comprising the judges, the barristers, a circuit buller, even special circuit hotels and lodgings wherein reposed the circuit cellar, supporting mess dinners at which an all-male collegiate atmosphere flourished.

"It was in the days when wives were used to their husbands being away running the empire", says Threlfall, a bachelor. "Now fathers are so much more involved with bringing up the family, barristers either live in the country on the circuit or commute." The expense that involves can be reclaimed at second-class ticket level.

Travelling, paying his clerk, the cost of his chambers and setting aside money for a pension make big inroads in Threlfall's receipts as a barrister working on criminal legal aid cases. In the year 1983-84 those expenses amounted to about £21,000, two-thirds of his total receipts of around £28,000. "Fortunately I have a small private income which just keeps my head above water", he says.

While admitting legal aid work is poorly remunerated,

and approving of the scholarships and pupillage awards that have expanded the Bar's intake in the past 10 years beyond those who have a private income, Threlfall unashamedly remains a conservative barrister.

"You can still surround yourself with agreeable companions with the utmost integrity and a broad breadth of interests. I have never met any barrister who was a slave to the law. They may be transformed at weekends into balloonists. And it is a young man's profession; you can be a silk by 45 and a judge at 50. The self-employment and lack of routine are both stimulating because ultimately you are answerable only to your conscience, your client and the court."

Having survived the lean years he says: "You have to be determined, but I would recommend the Bar primarily because it is great fun. You are dealing with people first and foremost. Each case is a little human drama and everyone, no matter how dreadful their crime, deserves to be defended in court."

NIGEL FROSTIG

Away from the London big boys, Nigel Frostig, aged 34, is making a decent £34,000 a year as a provincial solicitor in Berkhamsted. After reading law at Manchester University he did articles for £15 a week in Liverpool, which was "interesting" but not sufficiently so to stop him going to the North West Electricity Board at the earliest opportunity. He gained a useful grasp of commercial transactions but, feeling he was not a public sector man, he joined the firm he is with now in 1976.

At first he was in their Dunstable office. "I was not totally brave, I had little experience of small town life and thought I had better be near London for a jolly social time if I desperate." He had worked out that a place like Dunstable would be less likely to have preconceived ideas about a new solicitor; insisting on seeing Mr Pettyfogger because he had been the family solicitor for 100 years.

There was a fairly constant throughput of clients — "there's a lot of marital stress in Dunstable" — in addition to which Frostig thinks we are a more litigious society now. "Time was when no one would have dreamt of consulting a solicitor if their vacuum cleaner was unsatisfactory." He now conducts fixed fee interviews at £5 for half an hour to get people used to seeking a solicitor's advice.

This is part of the increasing competition in the profession, and not only from licensed conveyancers. The number of solicitors' firms has doubled to six in Berkhamsted over the last 15 years. "It is a very high pressure job now." His work is broadly based, unlike a City specialist. "I find it stimulating that after some conveyancing you can draw up a will, ponder over a nice juicy commercial matter, do a spot of divorce, then pop down to court."

Frostig was a member of the Young Solicitors national committee and served as its representative on the professional development committee of the Law Society. The main changes he has assessed over the 10 years since he qualified are that solicitors are having to turn their hands to work previously ignored — "tax work was pooch-pooched and left to accountants".

There may be more work and more solicitors but less are willing or able to cultivate the bedside manner needed in a small country town. Horgan is wider now. "If you had been born in Berkhamsted you would probably want to get out of it for the rest of your life."

Frostig lives 15 miles away in Radlett so as not to bump into his clients in the shops and to be able to stand as an Alliance candidate for the county council without comment.

He admits that people who are moderately competent in his job can earn reasonable money from a reasonable age and have a reasonably interesting life. "You can do this job without being a brilliant lawyer. What will distinguish you is quality of character."

De Gaulles at the hustings

The name of de Gaulle in France is like that of Kennedy in the United States or Churchill in Britain, only more so. It is a name that symbolizes an almost mythical past of French greatness and prosperity, before which every knee must bow, regardless of political affiliation.

So it was with an understandable flurry of excitement that the Rassemblement pour la République (RPR), which claims for itself the title of "Gaullist", announced last November that one of its great men's grandsons was to stand as a candidate in the forthcoming general election. It was the first time since the general's death 16 years before that a de Gaulle had returned to the political fray.

A couple of months later, however, consternation: another grandson, and one furthermore bearing the general's own name, Charles de Gaulle, had also decided to stand in next Sunday's elections, only this time for the centre-right Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF). The RPR felt that its thunder had been stolen by its supposed ally.

The rival de Gaulle candidates are brothers, two of the sons of Admiral Philippe de Gaulle, eldest son of the general. Charles, an international lawyer aged 37, is the eldest of four brothers in the family. Jean, aged 32, partner in a firm of chartered accountants, is the third son. Neither has been in politics before and neither bears the slightest physical resemblance to his distinguished forebear — nor, for that matter, to each other.

Charles is round, red-faced and jovial, with rapidly disappearing blonde hair. He is married with two sons, lives in the fashionable Eighth Arrondissement of Paris, and plays squash and real tennis. Jean is tall — at 6ft 4in, he is 2½ inches taller than his grandfather — lanky, pale-faced and bespectacled, with a wide, generous smile, giving the impression of an overgrown prep schoolboy. He lives alone in a flat on the south-west outskirts of Paris and has a passion for sailing, tennis and home computers.

Although Jean appears less outgoing than his elder brother, both have an easy charm and relaxed courtesy born of their privileged background which facilitates their contact with people from all walks of life. Both report that they have little difficulty on the electoral stump and that they are usually greeted with warm delight as soon as the magical name is pronounced.

Their grandfather has been a dominant influence in their lives. As children, the Elysée Palace became a virtual second home throughout the 10 years of de Gaulle's presidency, while family holidays were regularly spent at the general's house at Colombey, in the Haute Marne.

The RPR originally proposed that Jean should stand in the Haute Marne, but he decided that he did not want to tag on to his grandfather's coat-tails. Although he says that he feels proud to be the grandson of so great a name, and agrees with everything he stood for, he sometimes feels the family name is more a burden than an advantage. "I did not go into politics because I am called Jean de Gaulle", he insists, "but because I believe confidence must be given back to business. In my job, I am in close contact with more than 250 firms, and over the past five years of socialist rule I have seen investments fall, profits slump and redundancies rise. It is time to give employers back the taste for risk and enterprise, and thereby to create new jobs."

"Of course, I carry a prestigious name. But for me, I am just a candidate like any other. I am not my grandfather's torch-bearer. I am first and foremost Jean. It's not easy sometimes being a de Gaulle because your mistakes are less easily pardoned." He nevertheless grudgingly admits that given his lack of previous political experience he almost certainly would never have been parachuted into the top RPR place of the joint RPR-UDF, the Duet Sévres (the seat of his mother's family), with an absolute certainty of being elected, if it had not been for his name.

His brother has no such qualms about proclaiming his family heritage. He jumped at the idea of standing in the Nord, from where the de Gaulle family originates, as head of the UDF list in the regional elections.

Diana Geddes talks to the grandsons of the famous general who are standing in the French election

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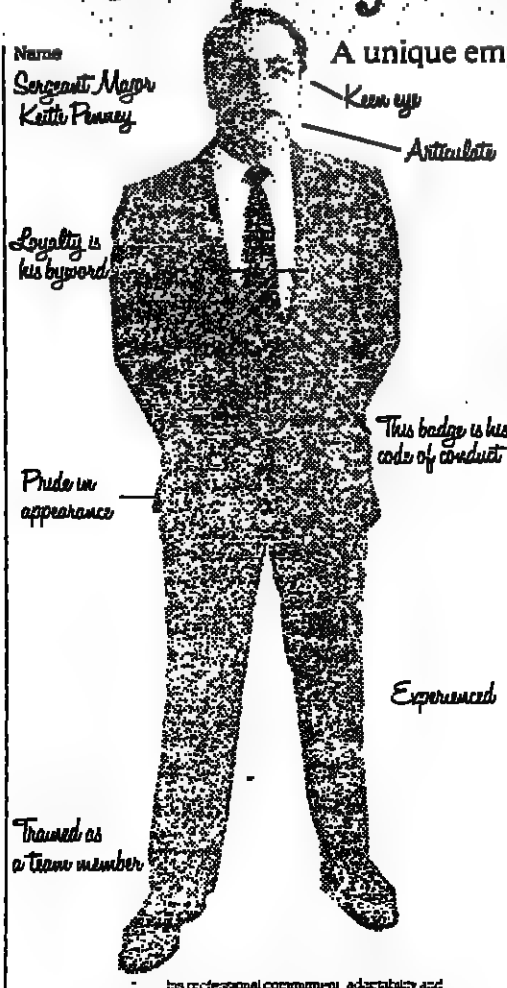
French dynasty: Jean (top) and Charles de Gaulle, grandsons of the great general

"My grandfather is my master", he says. "I was always in perfect agreement with him when he was alive, and I don't feel there would be any differences between us were he still alive today. As the oldest grandson, I was his favourite and I often spoke politics with him. Having no close friends of his own, his immediate family became his confidants, and I among them. My name has never been anything but an advantage for me."

Then why did he not choose the Gaullist RPR party? "I belong to no party", he replies. "I have the backing of the UDF with the support of Raymond Barre. Sixteen years after my grandfather's death, I don't feel any one party has the sole right to the Gaullist label. The electorate of the UDF and the RPR are basically the same. Raymond Barre has totally 'Gaullist' tendencies, more so than certain others" — an evident dig at the RPR leader, Jacques Chirac.

Asked about the possibility of another President de Gaulle of France, the brothers assume a mutual bashfulness. "I have no personal ambitions", Charles insists. "Anyway, it is for the people to decide, not me." Jean also declines to look too far into the future. "I feel it's important to remain humble in politics", he says. "One shouldn't try to move too fast. As you British say, it's important to be the right man, in the right place, at the right time."

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WEDNESDAY PAGE

Healing the deep scars of grief

The discovery this week of the Challenger space capsule is bound to open emotional wounds among the thousands of US children who saw it explode, killing the astronauts and a teacher. How can psychologists help to overcome the traumas? Gareth Huw Davies looks back on the Aberfan tragedy and Penny Symon reports from America

Aberfan is a stark symbol of tragedy involving children. One hundred and sixteen of them died in this South Wales village in 1966 when a coal spoil tip slid down a mountainside and engulfed two schools, also killing 28 adults.

No child in the village was untouched by the disaster and most of the young survivors were directly involved. The great majority were at the schools when the spoil overwhelmed them. Many were partly buried themselves, most had close friends or siblings who were killed.

Yet Aberfan is also an illustration of how resilient the young mind can be under the most extreme circumstances. The majority of the children came through one of the most appalling peacetime tragedies with remarkably little long-term affect, after a level of psychological care that would be considered meagre compared with that for the New Hampshire children who saw their teacher killed in the Challenger space shuttle.

It was at least two months after the disaster — long after the nation had reached for its wallet to bring the village financial assistance — before the children of Aberfan were examined by psychiatrist Dr James Cuthill. And even he was brought in not by the authorities but by solicitors acting for the families.

Dr Cuthill, now a consultant psychiatrist at the Park Hospital, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, examined 86 children and remained in contact with them for four years. He found 63 per cent had fairly severe or moderately severe symptoms of psychological trauma — they were apprehensive, noisy, tearful, dazed, withdrawn, timid. A large number showed fearful of loud noises — especially sirens, aircraft or thunder — and of tall buildings. About 40 per cent developed bed wetting. Some of those who had been partially buried experienced abnormal brain rhythms.

Only 40 per cent received treatment, partly due to the lack of local psychiatric assistance. More than half received no specialist treatment apart from the family doctor. What effect did the low level of early attention have on the children? Cuthill found that in 75 per cent of those most severely affected, the rate of improvement was relatively slow.

But after four years 92 per cent were almost symptom free, with or without treatment, which in the main consisted of a psychiatrist talking to the child in the presence of a parent, often bringing out details the parents had not. Some children, for instance, recalled horrifying stories of being buried alive with dead classmates.



Students at Concord High School in New Hampshire were wearing party hats and were about to start celebrating around the television set. The space shuttle Challenger had just lifted off, carrying one of their teachers, 37-year-old Christa McAuliffe. The excitement turned to horror a minute later as the spacecraft exploded in a ball of flame.

The scene was witnessed by millions of schoolchildren. Mrs McAuliffe had planned to give televised lessons from space, and had described the shuttle ride as the "ultimate field trip".

"We soon had more than 75 phone calls from doctors, psychologists and agencies, describing themselves as experts in grief, all wanting to come and get us

'We cried, talked and held each other'

through the crisis", said Mr Hal Possett, one of the school's four guidance counsellors who deal with the pupils' academic and personal problems. "We had not been trained to deal with anything like this but we felt very strongly that we wanted to keep it within the community. Outsiders would have been intruding on something we had to work out for ourselves."

Psychologists from Concord's mental health centre were asked to help, but they were local people. One, Dr Michael Vanaskie, said: "Our job was to help the teachers handle their grief at the shocking death of a friend and colleague, so

Schoolchildren at Concord, New Hampshire (above)

that they in turn could give help and support to the children."

In a local radio phone-in, Dr Vanaskie advised hundreds of people "to encourage the children to talk about their feelings — but not to force them to speak if they did not want to — and to tell them that it was a normal reaction to a tragic event to feel unhappy and cry, that they should not keep it in."

"Films about space and stars wars, with fighting and explosions, are surreal and can be accepted as

fantasy, but Mrs McAuliffe was a real human being, part of their everyday lives. Next to parents, teachers are the most important adults in a child's life."

Dr Vanaskie encouraged teachers and counsellors to talk to children in small groups, and to give the younger ones the opportunity to draw or write what they felt.

"We tried to behave like a family in mourning, and we gained solace from reaching out to each other", Mr Possett said. "When school reassembled on the second day after the accident we got together to read the supportive messages from all over the com-

try, cried, talked and held each other. We accepted that we could have nightmares — I have had a couple myself — and that, although time heals, we know we will always be affected by this dreadful event."

A handful of students were having to undergo special counselling, he said. "In most cases, the child had experienced a loss of a friend or relative, and had not really got over it. The explosion brought back those unresolved feelings and tensions, and thoughts that 'life isn't fair'."

ventilate their grief in this way they can do very much better than if they are left a long time and the experience is suppressed", Dr Black says.

the city has only one child psychologist for a population of 500,000.

Dr Black points to the Israeli experience of inoculating children against the stress of bereavement. In a recent school bus accident in Israel resulting in many casualties, a team of psychologists moved in immediately and started to get the children to talk about the experience and do drawings about it.

Work in Northern Ireland and elsewhere suggests that, although they may suffer trauma through disaster, children can be protected if they are helped to express and master their anxiety.

"If we can get children to

praising her performance as a corpse in a murder play on the end of the pier. "I thought 'what marvellous taste' and wrote him a nice letter thinking he must be old and wise. He turned up at the theatre and we had a coffee and three months later we were married."

That was 25 years ago and they have lived in Brighton ever since. Cornwell loves the town because "it is not too respectable. It's a very naughty town, full of eccentricities and I think I feel at home there". Her own background was unconventional. Born in England, she was brought up on a vast bean and pineapple farm in the heart of the Australian bush which her father, an expert on Indian mythology, bought after the war. He returned to Britain when she was 13 and two years later she got her first stage part as a dancer in *Cinderella* after pouring ink on her National Insurance card to hide her age.

"In true schmaltzy fashion I watched the leading woman in the wings and as soon as she was ill I said 'I can do it' and went on." She then joined Jimmy Wheeler's knockabout comedy team and was put under contract to Howard Wyndham's theatre company as their youngest female principal. "I was a fairly terrible child", she recalls. "And I don't think my personality has changed over the years — in fact, as I get older I feel closer to the child that I was. I'm still a rebel; only more, a positive rebel."

"Acting teaches you your limitations."

"Writing is different. It's your own work. You have characters doing what you want them to do which is what I like about it. But you also have that terrible thing of self-criticism, no one to blame but yourself. At least as an actress you can always turn round and say 'God, that director's dreadful' or 'What do you expect with a script like that?' A book is like licking honey off a thorn. You have the enjoyment but you also have the terror and the pain."

An alchemist in the wings

Well known as a successful actress, Judy Cornwell has much more going on in her head than her next opening lines

She has just made a guest appearance on a BBC Radio 2 religious programme. "It was terribly embarrassing because, you see, basically I'm not", Judy Cornwell says. She started the interviewer, who basically was, by declaring: "Just because somebody has a collar on the wrong way doesn't mean to say they're good examples of what they profess to be."

Now she sips Perrier water and guffaws loudly over the incident, before holding forth on Celtic history, alchemy, mysticism, local politics and international warfare. Cornwell is interested in all that, and more besides: one of that rare breed of actresses who has more in her head than her next opening lines and treats her profession as the job it is. "Going on stage is work", she says. "You just do your craft — that's all it is, a skill that you learn. You can either do it or you can't."

"I couldn't just act. I'd be bored to death. I'm a jack-of-all-trades. I don't know why everybody's got to specialize and be expert at just one thing. Why can't we as individuals express ourselves in all sorts of ways? We're not just one straight categorized egg that goes into a particular grading."

She speaks from a position of strength, as a successful actress, published author, local magistrate, housewife, mother and member of several action groups in her home town of Brighton. These include the West Pier Trust which fought for several years "to save our pier from being yanked down" and the Alco-



Judy Cornwell: "I'm a jack-of-all-trades"

holics Recovery Shelter, of which she is chairman.

As an actress, her achievements range from Stratford-upon-Avon to the West End stage. Her films include *Wuthering Heights*, *Devil's Lieutenant* and, most recently, *Santa Claus*, in which she starred with Dudley Moore. She is regularly seen on television in classics such as *The Mill on the Floss* and *Good Companions*, and won an Emmy for her part in *Call Me Daddy* with Donald Pleasance. She was also nominated for a Baffa Best Actress Award in *Cakes and Ale*, in which she aged from 17 to 78.

'I couldn't just act — I'd be bored to death'

Now she is to play a widowed bargee in the new BBC television series, *The December Rose*, which begins this evening, followed at Easter by another character role as a "dreadful eccentric mystic, riddled with arthritis" in the E.S. Benson play, *Paying Guests*. She enjoys her work but even so, she is happier writing. She has been scribbling away all her life but, until recently, had never done anything with her work. "I think, probably, because being an actress I felt it was a bit greedy."

One of her poems was once read at a Sussex poetry reading, which she found embarrassing. She also collaborated with her husband, the BBC arts correspondent John Parry, on a commissioned television script about mature

students. Although it was never produced, they were paid about £2,000. The discovery that she could earn money for what she was already doing for pleasure inspired her to write a book. The result, *Cow and Cow Parsley*, published in November, is already in its second edition. She uses it as a vehicle for her hobby-horses such as the dangers of dogma, manipulation and male chauvinism and the fact that "suffering is not necessarily the monopoly of the working class". Her heroine is an "insignificant" middle-class, middle-aged woman who finds her true self when she moves from Brighton to Somerset and becomes involved in white magic, Celtic mythology and growing her own vegetables.

"At the time I wrote it, everyone in the media was rushing off into Restoration plays or period pieces and it seemed to me that nobody was talking about the real things that were going to happen in the 1980s and 90s. The book also gave her the opportunity to share her interests in meditation, mysticism and alchemy — in which she has dabbled since leaving school — nothing incredibly complicated, just proving things, finding out principles, breaking things down."

Her happiest times are spent "toddling about", as her 20-year-old son describes it. "That means pottering with a microscope, fiddling with bits of mould, poking things in the garden, generally playing." She met her husband after he had written a review for the local Brighton newspaper

praising her performance as a corpse in a murder play on the end of the pier. "I thought 'what marvellous taste' and wrote him a nice letter thinking he must be old and wise. He turned up at the theatre and we had a coffee and three months later we were married."

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THE TIMES DIARY

Jim's story — latest

As the bids close today for Jim Prior's explosive memoirs, I can name the man he uncovers who objected to Mrs Thatcher being brought into Edward Heath's shadow cabinet in 1965: Lord Whitelaw, now her deputy and closest ally. Prior (who later became Mrs T's Northern Ireland Secretary) says it was he who recommended her to Heath. As a result of the alleged obstruction from Whitelaw — then Opposition chief whip — Mrs T was passed over. Prior also reveals that during the Lord Lambton scandal, his then prime minister, Heath, was so terrified of another "Profumo" that he sent off Prior and his then principal private secretary, Sir Robert Armstrong, now head of the civil service, to question a nightclub hostess. The battle for the book and serial rights — expected to fetch £100,000 — is on this morning between *The Sunday Times* in partnership with Collins, and *The Observer* and Hamish Hamilton. *The Sunday Telegraph* is also keen. When I asked Prior to elaborate on his revelations, he said: "You can't print any of this. My memoirs are confidential. You are breaking confidences. How do you get hold of this? That's politics, Jim."

No-panic Pan

The publishing director of Pan, Sonny Mehta, better known as "Mr Pan", was busted this week by police for possessing cocaine. Mehta was in Adelaide — not for the Queen's visit, but for a literary festival. Indian-born, Cambridge-educated Mehta, who founded the Palatin imprint before joining Pan, was detained for an hour by police and fined. Afterwards the blasé Aussie police hailed a taxi to speed him to his next appointment. He returns to London next week. Yesterday Pan said: "There is no great shock or panic here... The matter is closed."

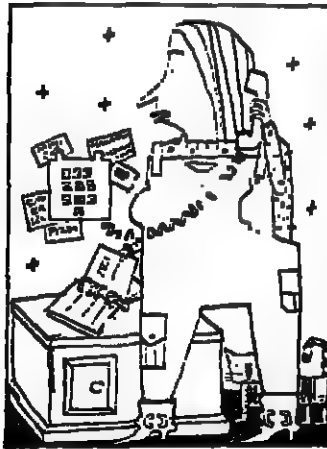
Boomerang

Former *Tribune* editor Chris Mullin is in no position to complain if the moderates who have regained control of Sunderland South Labour party snatch his parliamentary nomination from him. In 1981 he published a guide for left-wing activists: *How to Select or Reelect Your MP*.

Unholy chapter

The Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral has been accused of taking political sides and endorsing the Channel Tunnel. The allegation comes from Canterbury's diocesan synod, who met a few days ago and condemned the signing of the Anglo-French agreement in the cathedral's Chapter House on Ash Wednesday as "misguided and insensitive". The Archbishop of Canterbury, John Simpson, told the indignant clergymen that the Chapter House was not consecrated, to have declined the Foreign Office's request to use it would have constituted a political statement. Moreover, the house had already been used for a "CND meeting and a barn dance".

BARRY FANTONI



Family affair?

Who is tipped to take over from Nick Cowans, the resigning chairman of West Lambeth Health Authority? None other than John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society. Ministers apparently hope he will be able to keep the authority, with its left-wing Labour councillors, quiet at a time when big cuts are having to be made at St Thomas's Hospital. It's a slim hope. I note Garnett is the father-in-law of Peter Bottomley, the junior transport minister — former parliamentary private secretary to Norman Fowler, Health Secretary, who makes the appointment to the £10,000-a-year part-time post.

Defective

Radio 4's laboured links, which gave Miles Kingston food for thought last week, are catching. At Bush House the other day a Polish Service newswriter ended a report on a visit to Athens by the Polish foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski, by saying that the following day he would be going to Crete — unless he follows the course of an increasing number of visitors from communist countries and decides to seek asylum. (Pause for listener to chuckle). Talking of defectors... and on to the next story. The Polish embassy protested and Bush broadcast a sheepish apology. PHS

GM dollars: foe or friend?

Go for a British solution, says Richard Shepherd MP

No Conservative MP from the West Midlands could claim that the government's performance over the prospective sale of Land Rover, Freight Rover, Leyland Trucks and related businesses has been a happy one.

It initially appeared to have conducted negotiations in a way that gave substance to the charge that it is prepared to do a deal only with General Motors to the exclusion of other options and with indifference to national sentiment and the views of its own supporters in the West Midlands.

In so doing, it let loose the bare that the government was unpatriotic and overtly deferential to American interests.

Unfortunately, the original secrecy of the negotiations and the seeming predisposition to sell to American companies has fuelled an incipient anti-Americanism and a widespread uneasiness that the government is not only without an industrial strategy but also favours anti-British solutions for our industrial problems.

In the beginning, ministers seemed to be arguing that no one but General Motors would buy the loss-making truck division and then only if the profitable Land Rover were included. *Sotto voce*, an impression was conveyed that while Land Rover is profitable now, the future is not so certain and that a deal with General Motors is a more assured way of maintaining employment and prosperity.

This Whitehall view seemed to

be sustained by the belief that General Motors would withdraw its bid for the truck division if it did not secure Land Rover.

But surely either General Motors wants the truck division, presumably on the basis that it can be made profitable, or it does not; and therefore only really wants Land Rover. If the latter is the case, why is it bidding for trucks? And if it really does not want the truck division, what confidence can be placed in any undertakings in respect of employment and UK content?

Fortunately, public indignation has widened the government's options. It would seem that there are a number of prospective purchasers. The supposedly unsaleable now looks saleable.

But the failure of Paul Channon, the Trade and Industry Secretary, to confirm that the government would prefer a British solution underlines the widespread uneasiness that the government's first inclination is not to support British management and British industry, all other things being equal. This is very dangerous ground for a Conservative government.

It would be unthinkable for an American politician not to express a preference for American solutions where practicable. This is not narrow chauvinism but a reasonable expectation from politicians elected to represent their national interest.

It is important that the government should reassure public opinion on this matter. A clear statement by Paul Channon that the government would prefer a British solution for Land Rover would go some way to giving the lie to the charge of unpatriotism. But in the end the public's judgement will be determined by the outcome of the Land Rover sale.

The author is Conservative MP for Aldridge-Brownhills.

Don't bar US investment, says Sir Gordon White

The odd fever of anti-Americanism that has kept Britain warm this winter is a nasty disease. Chauvinism and economic illiteracy always nurture the latest mercantilism of politicians, but they should have grown out of it.

Most silly of all our statesmen, Edward Heath asserts that American — and presumably Japanese, German and Egyptian — investment in British firms is the unacceptable face of privatization. In the case of both Westland and BL the government was merely trying to wean ailing firms from their perennial dependence on subsidy.

The portrayal of multinational corporations as misanthropic agencies is as perplexing as it is depressing. The international diffusion of men and machines, knowledge and skill, enriches all nations involved in trade across boundaries. Neither Sikorsky nor General Motors is philanthropic. They are looking for future profits, a sign that they are satisfying customers.

If only capitalists had the evangelical zeal to persuade the politicians that the relaxation of all forms of international trade would enrich the world, MPs could stop chasing the delusions of protectionism.

The multinationals are the reverse of the "tin-bashers" of Michael Heseltine's imagination. Companies that operate across frontiers are the most creative and adventurous. They do not deplete the resources of foreign sub-

sidaries or partners; they try to husband them. The multinationals generally invest far more in the human capital of their employees than do purely national traders.

They pay more, they spend more on research and development and they export more than local firms can. Far from being a sinister body, the modern multinational, providing its relationship with the corrupting influence of government is not too intimate, is a wholly benign force.

As the chairman of one of the largest British companies in the United States, I often catch echoes of American views as if Mr Heath's, but even the most nationalistic congressman appreciates that foreigners buying into a corporation in Birmingham, Alabama, enrich Alabama. The risk is being taken by the foreigners. Why does it sound so different in Birmingham, England?

It is odd that the Secretaries for Trade and for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland should spend time and energy looking for inward investment to Britain if transnational manufacturing and marketing is damaging to the UK economy.

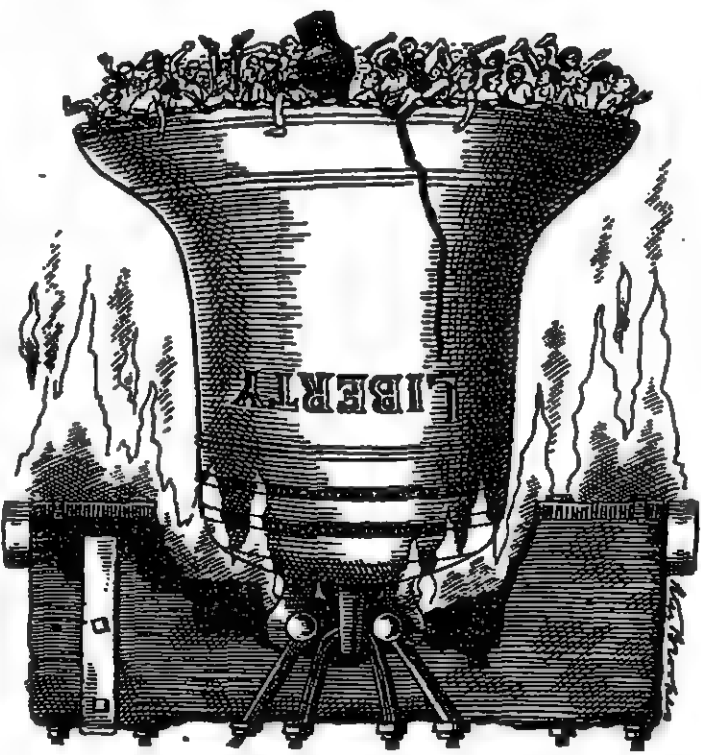
American corporations have invested more than \$34 billion in Britain. They have not dismantled the machine tools and shipped them back to Chicago; they have backed British workers and managers. Britain has invested even more in America than the US has invested here.

The Heathian form of mercantilism is one of the oldest tricks in the repertoire of rogue-elephant politicians. It is childish economics, and very bad business. Only the statist fears of politicians prevent the human race from trading openly and letting prosperity flourish.

The author is chairman of Hanson Industries.

David Butler on the aggrieved underdogs who are growing into a majority

A brew of hope in California's melting-pot



your partners or stay with them," said one Latino. "Doesn't every status quo find its reassurance in the divisions of its challengers?" asked a visiting academic.

Plainly the non-whites will never be a cohesive bloc. It may even be wrong to portray them as an underclass of impoverished, alienated outsiders. In the 1984 election 67 per cent of Asians supported Reagan compared with 36 per cent of Latinos and a mere 6 per cent of blacks.

The dream of a "rainbow coalition", in which all the minorities unite behind a programme of liberal nostrums, is made nonsense by the absence of any consensus. The Latino vote, or even the black vote, may in due course merge with the white vote, as the votes of the older minorities — German, Italian, Polish — have so largely done and as the Asian vote seems to be doing.

In fact minority attitudes to political issues often reflect those of America as a whole. Race is not a good indicator of positions on women's rights, or gun law, or military expenditure.

Yet that does not mean that the melting-pot has worked. Second and third generation Latinos have a greater sense of being discriminated against than their parents. The clamour grows for bilingual education and bilingual ballots. Blacks and Latinos, being poor, want more welfare expenditure, but so do the poorer whites.

Meanwhile the Asians thrive as the most successful of the newcomers (though some of them are three or four generations from Japan or China and resent being regarded as foreigners). Last week, in a nationwide competition for the most promising teenage scientist, five of the 10 finalists were

immigrants from Korea, China, Japan, Vietnam and India.

However, the Asians, climbing their way to affluence through small businesses, are often at the mercy of government policy. The start-up grants and the procurement preferences once thrust on minority entrepreneurs are today threatened by budgetary austerity.

The blacks feel themselves worst off. Their family structure is weaker, they have more unemployed and, more than other communities, are confined to their own ghettos. They find it hardest to improve their lot. But, since Watts, they have turned to drugs rather than to violence. Certainly their spokesmen at the conference did not foresee any violence.

In 1978 California sent to Washington the only Japanese-American to serve as a senator. In 1982 it almost elected the first black governor. California may have been the home of Reagan and Nixon and of Proposition 13 (the referendum that put a ceiling on taxes), but in social and racial terms it has a liberal electorate that will vote for equal rights — for women, homosexuals, blacks and even for illegal immigrants.

California may be peculiarly fitted to accommodate the new racial strains. But strains there will be. Nowhere has the mix of a large area changed faster than that of California in the present generation. If it gets through the next 20 years without an explosion, it will be a source of hope to other places across the world threatened by a changing racial balance.

The conference gave grounds for optimism. No one struck any matches while arguing in this racial powder-keg. But what was evident was not just a semantic regard for one another's sensitivities. The new minorities made plain that they share the American dream. They want what the old minorities wanted: a fair chance in the land of opportunity. They are not getting a fair chance today, but despite setbacks from a Reaganite climate they are still hopeful.

As their numbers grow, they will get a larger share of power, but there is no sign that they will use it forcefully. It was notable at the conference that minority groups evinced much more sympathy for the deprived underdog than resentment for the top dog and his privileges.

War, depression, drugs and unemployment could bring together the tensions and destroy the sanguine verdict of this Caltech conference. But on the evidence presented, the prophets of doom should feel discouraged.

The author is a fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

Simon Lee Try this tonic on medical ethics

A week is a long time in medical law and ethics. Gillick, Warnock and Savage have all featured in the recent news, together with the less familiar name of Caroline Turville, who received record damages for negligent treatment. Four medical dramas have been playing in different legal theatres. Which is the best way to resolve the dilemmas posed by medical law and ethics?

Doctors often criticize lawyers for presuming to set standards in medicine. The law, they say, insists on ridiculously high standards which lead to defensive medicine. If the opposite of defensive medicine is aggressive, attacking or offensive medicine, then this might not herald disaster. But, in any event, the fear of legal regulation engendering defensive medicine is largely illusory. For what is the legal standard of medical negligence? It is none other than the standard of care of the ordinary doctor. Doctors are not negligent if they act in accordance with the practice or practices accepted at the time as proper by a responsible body of medical opinion, even though other doctors adopt different practices. The law does not impose herculean standards. If anything, it is too deferential to doctors in effectively allowing them to set their own standards.

If doctors object to any stigma in being described as negligent, there is a simple solution. The considerable power of the medical profession should be directed towards securing appropriate provision for those harmed by operations, perhaps through a statutory compensation scheme. Then there would be little need to sue and those who cannot pin their suffering on someone else's negligence would also be satisfied.

The medical establishment should resurrect the 1978 Pearson report on civil liability and compensation for personal injury which recommended that the state provide a weekly payment to all children "suffering from a long-term mental or physical handicap", whatever the cause.

As we are still concerned to stop incompetence, the need would remain for some form of disciplinary procedure within the medical profession. But public consideration of patients' private traumas, as in the Savage inquiry, seems legally and ethically unacceptable.

We cannot tell what counts as an error of judgement until we decide on the acceptable principles of obstetric practice. Incompetence can be assessed only by reference to standards of competence. Counsel for the employers and accusers of Wendy Savage tried to distract us from the questions of principle. He began by arguing that the case should not be presented as "one between the impersonal imposition of technol-

ogy and the freedom of a woman to choose how, when and in what manner she will have her baby". There is some, but not much, merit in that. The good point is that a woman may choose a "high-tech" birth, so that patient power cannot be automatically equated with natural childbirth. But the misleading inference is that we can assess practice without establishing principles.

On the contrary, if the appropriate standard for obstetrics is to allow mothers as much freedom as is practicable, then Wendy Savage is much more likely to be vindicated than if the standard of competence is deemed to involve frequent and early recourse to caesarean operations regardless of the mother's wishes.

Good guidelines are conducive to good medical practice. They can be brought to the attention of all doctors, midwives, nurses and patients. They can be used in the education of future medics. They can concentrate media, and hence public, attention. They can be challenged and changed.

Now the DHSS, GMC and BMA are all in the business of issuing guidance when they think fit, as in the Gillick context of contraception for teenagers. Occasionally one or more will commission a study into appropriate principles. Warnock, for example, was instigated by the DHSS in response to concern over *in vitro* fertilization. But such investigations are isolated, variable in quality and highly selective in their choice of subject matter.

We deserve a more systematic approach to medical law and ethics. The courts can provide only sporadic, *ex post facto* reviews of problems, depending on the vagaries of litigation. Nor is the traditional English court procedure appropriate for consideration of the vast array of medical, scientific, moral and economic evidence which is germane to the establishment of a comprehensive code of medical law and ethics.

The Warnock Committee was an *ad hoc* body which produced a flawed report. Nevertheless, it had the beginnings of a good idea in its recommendation of a new statutory authority with, *inter alia*, an advisory role. We should develop this proposed quango into a permanent advisory committee.

What we need, then, is a Super-Warnock: a standing commission to keep under review the whole range of issues in medical law and ethics. In time, it could produce codes of practice on obstetrics and other branches of medicine. It could develop a coherent philosophy of patient-doctor partnership, for example, based on a doctrine of informed consent. It would aim to spell out patients' rights and doctors' duties.

The author is Lecturer in Law at King's College, London.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Schopenhauer sipped here

Roger Scruton has just published a book called *Sexual Desire*. "It took me a day to get through the first ten pages," admits Anne Billson, who was sent by *Time Out* to interview him, "and two days to get through the remaining 418, although I only managed that by skipping Chapter Three, two appendices, 26 pages of notes and two indexes. And a few other bits."

The reason she found it such heavy going, of course, is that Scruton's book is about the philosophy of sex. "The experience of desire is fundamentally problematic," he explained to her, "because it forces us to think of another person both as two things (as the self looking out and as the body through which he looks) and as one thing (the body which is a self)."

Any of you who are plagued by thoughts like this on a first date will go straight to the Scruton book. If, like Anne Billson, you find it all a bit baffling, you may prefer to go straight to a small (300 pp) volume which I have just published called *The Philosophical Basis of Asking Someone In For Coffee*, which seeks to examine the initial stages of a relationship rather than survey the whole thing.

The first chapter, just to make things easy for everyone, is a brief history of the coffee trade. The second, more gritty, gets down to the first big question: just what do we mean by a cup of coffee? Can we truthfully identify the brown liquid in the cup for which we are being asked in as coffee, or is it, philosophically speaking, something else?

For a start, something like 95 per cent of a cup of coffee is actually water. The rest may be partly milk and sugar, and even the brown flavouring and colouring may only be nominally coffee. Freshly brewed coffee uses real coffee beans, but only as an infusion — after all, the coffee grounds are thrown away and not given to the guest, who is allowed only to have such extracts as are removed in five minutes soaking. In a very real sense, therefore, a cup of coffee is hardly coffee at all, only 2 per cent at most.

Still with me? What this means is that someone who says to you, "Would you like to come in for a cup of coffee?" is uttering an essentially untruthful statement. The question should be: "Would you like a cup of hot water which has been lightly in contact with the

crushed remains of part of the coffee plant?" Yet this question, much more satisfying from a philosophical point of view, may be less satisfactory as a social statement. Examination of the works of Nietzsche, Heidegger and Sartre show that this problem has never been tackled before. We are venturing into wildly exciting new territory here.

Even more exciting is the next chapter, on the symbolism behind the question: "May I take your coat?" When a man takes a woman's coat, he is making her comfortable, yes, but he is also beginning to undress her. The implications are enormous. A woman may reject the symbolism by insisting on retaining her coat, scarf and gloves, which of course makes it very difficult to hold the cup, but on the whole I would advise it.

The next few chapters centre on the question: "Shall I put on a record?" The assumption here seems to be that coffee will somehow taste nicer with music being played. Exhaustive research (which I have put into 15 pages of appendix) show that this is not so. The ears have no effect on the taste of food.

What is happening here is something quite different: the host is attempting to dominate the guest's senses, one by one. Feeling the removal of the coat, the taste (the coffee-liquid) and now hearing (level 42). The next assault may well come on the eyes ("Have you seen Lord Snowdon's new book of photos?").

My advice is to resist this domination at the record stage by saying: "If we must have a record, do you have any albums of Winston Churchill's war speeches?" thus suggesting that although you do like men, you prefer them to be older, wiser and preferably running the nation. It also kills the conversation.

By the end of the book, if you have followed my advice, you will be holding a cup of coffee in your gloved hands, standing up (never accept a seat) and listening to the record player to the exclusion of your host. If, despite all this philosophical rejection of his attempt to dominate you, he still insists on making certain suggestions totally irrelevant to coffee drinking, my advice is that you turn the conversation to a discussion of Roger Scruton's new book on the philosophical nature of sexual desire. If that doesn't put him in his place, nothing will.

Sarah Hogg
Economics editor



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DOES SPAIN BELONG?

As Spaniards go to the polls today to vote on whether their country should stay in Nato, there must be many in Brussels and Washington who wish that the Western Alliance's 16th member had never decided to join. Having happily survived without Spain for 33 years, Nato would now find its loss a bad shock to the system. Britain, like the others, can only urge the Spaniards to say so.

Spain joined the Alliance four years ago for largely political reasons. There was no sudden threat to its security which made it change course and seek shelter. What it wanted was front-rank status in the West. It wanted new links to Europe as it negotiated its way, from a position of maximum strength, into the EEC. The timing of those negotiations now appears suspiciously expedient, with Nato membership a mere card to be played. For the "new Europeans" of Madrid the Alliance quickly served its purpose. Spain's good faith, let alone her adherence to Europe must, in the wake of a no vote, look questionable.

From Nato's point of view the advantages of Spanish accession were also primarily political. The size of the country's armed forces is roughly that of Britain's. They have more than a million reservists — a pool second only to that of the United States (and a comforting statistic for conventional force planners in Brussels). On the other hand the Spanish army needs re-equipping and is badly placed to send units to Nato's front line.

The Spanish navy could make a useful contribution to the Alliance by patrolling, along with the Portuguese, the south-western approaches to Europe. Such estimates of Spain's military potential re-

main largely untested, however, since it has not yet committed its troops to the Alliance. Half-in, half-out of Nato, Spain has yet to decide how far it wants to go in the process of military integration with the other Western powers even if it votes yes today.

The alliance already benefits from Spain's geographical position, through American use of the naval base at Rota and the three air stations at Torrejon, Saragossa and Moron, available under an unpopular agreement negotiated between President Eisenhower and General Franco in 1953. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has already begun official talks with the Americans to reduce the bases in response to popular opinion — especially on the Left.

His government had hoped that it could trade such reduction in return for a yes vote. Progress has deliberately been slow. Mr Gonzalez hoped that he might be able to get away with only token cuts — long after the present drama is over. If Mr Gonzalez were forced by pressure from the left to push harder (and perhaps force the Americans to go) Nato could still compensate by increasing American strength at other bases in the Mediterranean.

But loss of the Spanish bases would be an even bigger blow to Allied morale than a decision to walk out of Nato. A trade-off of this kind would not be a very good bargain from Nato's point of view. And what if Gonzalez lost on both issues?

Neither of Spain's main political parties wants the country to leave the Alliance. Mr Gonzalez campaigned vigorously against Nato membership before coming to power, and promised the electorate a referendum on the issue if he were elected. He then changed his mind, as politicians do, but found himself saddled with the

referendum.

His hope was that the right-wing opposition would help him out by urging Spaniards to vote yes anyway. But the opposition saw the prospect of domestic political gain from a government defeat, and resolved to abstain. No wonder the average Spanish voter is said to be bewildered by the arguments set before him.

Spain can survive without Nato and Nato without Spain. But the referendum decision to march French troops out of Nato in 1966, while allowing the country to remain a political member, was a blow from which the alliance has never fully recovered.

A no vote might encourage other partners whose relationship with the Brussels establishment has been strained. It would be seized upon by Americans who regard the Europeans as awkward and ungrateful allies. The anti-Americanism which lies behind much of the opposition to Nato in Spain can only add to this impression in Washington.

As for Spain, while a decision to leave Nato might not damage its security or economic growth, it would mean a retreat from the front rank of the European powers. It is significant that Mr Gonzalez has been trying hard to underline the "European" as opposed to the transatlantic character of the Alliance.

Meanwhile Nato's patience must continue — for 24 hours anyway. It must have been tempting for Lord Carrington and others to have expressed their irritation with Spain and its political parties which have brought about an unnecessary crisis. That would have been the best way to ensure the one result which both Brussels and Madrid so desperately want to avoid.

A DELAYED LETTER TO MR GORBACHOV

Mrs Thatcher's rejection of the Soviet call for a nuclear weapons freeze can have surprised no-one — least of all Mr Gorbachov who issued the invitation two months ago. The only cause for comment in the Kremlin must be the length of time that it took her to reply.

The most encouraging part of the Russian leader's comprehensive offer on January 15 concerned intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) which he hoped to see withdrawn from Europe in eight years' time. However, while he ceased to insist that the British and French nuclear deterrents should be included in this Soviet-American deal, he demanded that these should at least be frozen at existing strengths and all modernization plans dropped.

The United States and France have already turned down this condition and it was only a matter of time before Britain followed suit. In the first place the British and French deterrents are strategic forces, not European theatre weapons — and should be

considered, if at all, in that context. They are moreover last-ditch deterrents, small by comparison with the stockpiles of the superpowers. They are an irreducible minimum as far as their effectiveness is concerned. There might come a time when they should be considered — but that time is not now.

This applies to their quality as well as their size. A freeze on modernization would rule out the purchase of Trident-2 missiles by Britain — forcing the Government to rely upon the existing Polaris system for the rest of the century. But Polaris, even with the new £1,000m Chevaline warhead, is already of doubtful effectiveness against Soviet anti-missile defences. It would hardly have much deterrent value left by the 1990s.

Perhaps what took Number Ten so long was the wording of its dismissal of Mr Gorbachov's proposal for a nuclear-free world by the end of the century. Mr Gorbachov will understand the reason why — but it will not be as clear to the anti-nuclear lobbies, at

whom the original proposal was doubtless directed.

There is no way at present that the West could accept the concept of a non-nuclear balance, while the Soviet superiority in conventional and chemical munitions remains. The only question is whether it might not have been wiser to embrace the idea — and let the practical difficulties emerge in the course of time.

The first of these difficulties is the Russian proviso that the White House drops its Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) — a condition which the Americans would never, at present, agree to.

It is also questionable whether Britain was wise in echoing the American counter-proposal. This called for an agreement on conventional forces and for discussions on regional and bilateral issues as well as on the long-standing grievance over human rights. The Soviet Union is vulnerable on all these points. But to raise them in this context does not strengthen the Western position.

NEXT AUTOCRAT IN LINE

So far in 1986 untidy but unstoppable popular revolt has cost the jobs of two undemocratic American allies. And the year is young. There are other autocrats with less than savoury reputations who are candidates to follow ex-Presidents Marcos and Duvalier into exile.

One of the more eligible appears to be President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea. President Chun makes no pretence of running a democratic state. He has a penchant for banning political parties, locking up his opponents and ordering his soldiers to fire on student demonstrators. His country is a poor advertisement for western political values. Nonetheless, there are strong reasons why the South Korean leader is likely to keep his presidency for some time to come.

Economically, South Korea is nothing like Haiti or the Philippines. It is more deeply in debt than the Philippines of the last Marcos years, but its economy has not stagnated. Rather it has enjoyed rapid, export-led growth. While the Philippines faces repeated rescheduling of its debt and continued hard bargaining with the IMF, South Korea is expected to become solvent within the next decade.

Strategically too, South Korea is in a different league from the Philippines. South Korea is more vulnerable. The threat from North Korea is ever-present and it is not diminished by talk of summits or reunification of divided families. As the era of Kim Il Sung draws to a close in the North, Pyongyang's behaviour is likely to become less predictable, more aggressive. Neither Seoul nor Washington can afford a reduction in the American presence on the Peninsula if South Korea is to retain its freedom.

The very necessity of American support for the continued existence of his country makes Chun Doo Hwan more open to pressure for internal change than ex-President Marcos ever was — until it was too late. Marcos could, and sometimes did, threaten to turn to Moscow for assistance. President Chun has no such option. What he does have, however, is another two years in which to show he is serious about putting his country on a democratic footing.

He faces a determined but not fully united opposition movement led by Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam. This has one unimpeachable objective: to ensure that the result of the 1988 election

reflects the will of the people rather than the will of Chun's oligarchy.

The opposition wants to have Chun's constitution amended to provide for direct elections rather than polling through an electoral college. On Sunday, the leader of South Korea's Catholics, Cardinal Stephen Kim, added his voice to the calls.

After initial hostility to the proposal, President Chun has now agreed to change the constitution — but only after the indirect elections in 1988. Yet an earlier change could offer the South Korean leader a relatively inexpensive way forward and make his already strong position considerably stronger.

Conceding direct elections in 1988 would disarm the opposition at least temporarily and so foster stability. It would give both the President and his opponents time to prepare for the 1988 elections, and go some way towards satisfying American concerns. With a gentle push from Washington, a glance at his country's economic strength and some contemplation of what happened to the autocrats who did not mend their ways, President Chun Doo Hwan might even change his mind.

Need to invest in Falkland fish

From Mr James Provan, MEP for Scotland North East (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, Your leader of March 10 draws attention to the presence of a large number of deep-sea fishing vessels operating within 200 miles of the Falkland Islands but totally underestimates the threat which the build-up of fishing by East European and oriental vessels poses to the local fish stocks and the development of onshore facilities which could provide a major boost to local employment.

Over the last three years the number of vessels operating in the waters around the Falklands has increased enormously, as has the level of catches. An estimated \$262 million worth of fish was taken from these waters in the first nine months of 1985.

Offshore fishing provides a major opportunity for the Falklands economy and for the betterment of relations with South America and with Argentina in particular. It is only if the United Kingdom, which has been assured that financial support would be available from the European Community, is prepared to invest in the islands' fishery resources, that the Argentinians will see that we do believe in the long term future of the Falklands.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation must be encouraged to produce their report as soon as possible. Thereafter it will be up to the British Government to negotiate an agreement with the contiguous states. If the United Kingdom does not maintain the pressure for a multilateral agreement there is a danger of some countries coming to bilateral agreements with Argentina.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES PROVAN,
Wallacetown,
Bridgetown,
Perth,
March 10.

MPs' obligations

From Mr Michael Brailsford

Sir, I was sad to read the news of Mr Parris in your newspaper (report, March 5). He is, for the time being, my representative in the House of Commons. By way of obtaining this public office Mr Parris and his associates in the Tory party did make several appeals to the sense of responsibility and loyalty of the electorate of West Derbyshire, when he asked for the continued support previously given to his long standing (and sitting) predecessor Mr James Scott-Hopkins.

On this basis, along with thousands of others, I gave him support for the present term; but we now learn, by way of the public media, that he has decided to set West Derbyshire aside in favour of other personal opportunities.

Was it not implicit, both in the asking and in the taking, that the mutual arrangement between Mr Parris and the voters would be for the term of the Parliament? Is this not therefore a breach of faith on his part? *Caveat emptor?*

Yours truly,
MICHAEL BRAILSFORD,
The Spinney,
Ashbourne Green,
Derbyshire,
March 6.

Finding a fake

From Mr Graham Chainey

Sir, Nothing is more bewildering to the layman than the way priceless masterpieces keep turning into worthless fakes, and vice versa. The Getty Museum's Annunciation (Spectrum, March 5) is only one case out of many.

Last December a Canaletto, previously dismissed as a fake, was certified genuine and sold for half a million pounds, while its twin in the Queen's collection, after having given pleasure to thousands of people, was summarily relegated to the status of fake.

Then there is the continuing squabble over the "Rubens" cartoons bought by the National Museum of Wales in 1979 for £1.2

Dressed up address

From Mrs J. C. Denham

Sir, Miles Kingston ("Moreover, March 5") struck a chord. One of the many new disciplines drummed into me during my National Service was that, to ensure prompt arrivals of letters from our loved ones and others we must include every detail of the address, plus army number. From memory mine was: 23435769 Pte J.C. Denham, 2 Platoon, A Company, Duke of Wellington Regiment, Wellington Barracks, Wellesley Road, Halifax, Yorkshire.

How refreshing it was, having achieved a more exalted rank and left to serve my Queen and country in far distant lands, to find that one's loved ones only needed three lines: 2 Lt J.C. Denham, 1st Bn Lancashire Fusiliers, BFPO 53.

The letters always arrived promptly. Yours faithfully,
J. C. DENHAM,
6 New Inn Road,
Hinxworth,
Bedfordshire,
March 6.

Furthering the role of the MSC

From Mr Robert Elliott

Sir, It was most encouraging to see in your leader yesterday (March 4) that you support the new move by the Manpower Services Commission to "redirect the attention of policy-makers, employers and parents" to "what is arguably the most important sector of educational provision in this country" that is, to further education.

Those of us who toiled and suffered for so long under the withering contempt of practically all the rest of British education, and until now, of the MSC itself for our aims and methods, for our compassion for our non-academic students, for our championing of the virtues of education-plus-training, that is, of craftsmanship — in effect, for our unceasing effort to bring the Butler/Ede dream of 1944 into reality — cannot fail to find some comfort in this new shift in the wind, even though it blows out of the freezing wastes of MSC and market-force philosophies.

There are two unassailable principles which are imperative for inclusion in any policy the MSC may put forward.

One is that education/training must be student-orientated; otherwise the students are bound to see it as no more than a means to exploit them as an employer would exploit the use of a machine.

The other is that students must be sure that after their education/training they will obtain stretching, honourable employment. Otherwise any advancement in their education/training will merely make them even more likely to rebel against the waste of their talents and potential, and hence against private and public authority.

Yours etc,
ROBERT ELLIOTT,
11 Craigfauld Avenue,
Paisley, Renfrewshire.

Language tuition

From Canon R. S. C. Bailly

Sir, Your leading article on education's consumers (March 4) is to be greatly welcomed. May I be allowed, as one who for thirty years has been engaged in the

Language tuition

From Professor Nigel Reeves

Sir, Mr Robin (March 6) has identified a significant weakness in our training of engineers — an indifference to foreign language competence which fundamentally hinders the British ability and even desire to collaborate with our European neighbours. Instead, internationalism has become identified with American collaboration, as we have seen in ample measure recently.

Happily not all universities have been so totally blind to introducing their engineering undergraduates to the linguistic and professional realities of European industry and technological research.

To take one example, the Engineering Employers' Federation has pumped a scheme at the University of Surrey whereby engineering students with an adequate school knowledge of French and German can receive two years' language tuition over and above their engineering syllabus, attend a month-long language course at the end of their first year

endeavour to implement the 1944 Education Act, to comment that if that great Act had been achieved many of our present troubles might have been avoided.

It was defeated partly by economic circumstance but mainly by attitudes of mind. We never developed that area of education covering the majority of pupils to which, perhaps misleadingly, the name "technical" was given.

This failure meant that when comprehensive schools came into being they continued to be deficient in provision for the majority, and indeed there is sadly ample evidence in many cases of glorying in this inability.

What is to be done? I have ceased to believe that, given the school teaching profession as it is at present recruited and constituted, it will be really possible to bring about more than cosmetic changes. You rightly point to the further education colleges as in situations of a different outlook but they could not easily handle a vast increase in numbers nor are they equipped to deal with the under 16s.

Yet one thing must surely be clear. The 14-19 period must be seen as a unity. The Government must face squarely the inability of so many teachers to develop what is required, not only post-14 but in the primary and lower secondary area as well. One sees this exemplified in the attitudes of so many in education to the MSC. Education deserved MSC, if only as a remedy for its own shortcomings.

Let no one think therefore that the changes required will come about easily. But the lesson of the past is clear. Come they must, even if Government and people have to be as drastic as your own proprietors. Urgent studies should be undertaken in preparation for a new and complete education and training Act. But let us then ensure that it is carried through.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. C. BAILLY,
Diocesan Director of Education,
Southwell Diocesan Education Committee,
Dunham House,
Westgate,
Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

in France or Germany, and then spend six months to one year in an approved industrial placement on the continent of Europe.

Graduates of this scheme are fully effective in two countries. They are not only linguistically proficient (for this is only the surface achievement) — they have an insight into how foreign industry works, into its ethos and its mechanics. That is the real gain, to which foreign language study contributes as a useful instrument.

We cannot doubt that collaborative European projects will increasingly be the only way forward as technological innovation becomes more complex and thus more expensive. Foreign language training and work experience abroad are the twin pillars in the educational foundation which alone can make such collaboration both successful and welcome.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL REEVES,
University of Surrey,
Department of Linguistic and International Studies,
Guildford,
Surrey,
March 6.

Satanic drills

From Mr John Bratby

Sir, It seems that oil is more important than the beauty of England's countryside.

Amoco will be drilling on Fairlight, at a beauty spot outside Hastings where I live. Huge beast-like lorries will run down pretty lanes, black ugly noddies will fly at first, and the smell of oil will drift on the air over Hastings, obliterating the ozone.

In two wars our soldiers have fought and died for the beauty of England. It must not be allowed that the filth of the bowels of this earth be spewed up over its fair face and complexion.

This is a *cri de coeur*. Yours sincerely,
JOHN BRATBY,
The Cupola and Tower of the Winds,
Belmont Road,
Hastings, East Sussex.

Cover-up

From Mr Alan J. Reynolds

Sir, Dr Hickman (March 7) asks what purpose the dust jacket of a hardbound book serves. It preserves the pristine appearance of the binding it conceals.

The wrapper — or more properly its absence — also allows dealers in second hand modern first editions to say: "Of course, without the wrapper, it really isn't worth more than . . ." or to advertise in their catalogues "1st edn. in wrapper" for twice as much as otherwise they would ask. In short, if Dr Hickman wants to read his books straight away, if he wishes to deal in them, he must never dispose of the wrapper.

Ironically, the more people who (a) read their books, and (b) discard the wrappers, the more expensive the unread, wrapped books will be. *Catch 22* (1st edn. in wrapper: £40).

Yours faithfully,
ALAN J. REYNOLDS,
22 Alton Road,
Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.

From Mr W. J. Findlay
Dr Hickman would be well advised commercially to keep his jackets on. I recently priced a first



ON THIS DAY

MARCH 12 1938

"On this Day" February 17 referred to the abortive Nazi coup in Austria in July, 1934. That failure did not deter them from conspiring against the government of Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg who, on February 12, was compelled at Berchtesgaden to agree to Hitler's terms for surrender. On March 12 German troops entered Austria and the next day Hitler proclaimed its union with Germany.

AUSTRIA SURRENDERS

HERR HITLER'S DEMANDS

From Our Own Correspondent VIENNA, MARCH 11

This afternoon Herr von Schuschnigg, the Chancellor, was presented with a German ultimatum to postpone the plebiscite he announced on Wednesday. When this ultimatum was received German troops had already been mobilized on the frontier. Herr von Schuschnigg agreed to the postponement on the condition that the Nazis should in future refrain from disturbing order in Austria. Herr Hitler's reply to this was that Herr von Schuschnigg must resign the Chancellorship in favour of Dr. von Seyss-Inquart, the Home Minister appointed at Herr Hitler's behest after the Berchtesgaden agreement.

Other conditions made by Herr Hitler were that two-thirds of the seats in the Cabinet should be handed over to the Nazis, that the National-Socialist Party in Austria must be given full and unrestricted liberty, and that the Austrian Legionaries (a force of some 30,000 Nazis who fled from this country at the time of the unsuccessful Nazi rising in July, 1934, and afterwards were drilled and regimented in Germany) should return to keep order in Vienna.

CHANCELLOR'S BROADCAST

At 6 o'clock an announcement on the Austrian wireless stated that the plebiscite had been postponed.

Soon after half-past 7, the time-limit which was put to the ultimatum, Herr von Schuschnigg, without any preliminary warning, broadcast an address to the nation. In a voice firm but charged with emotion, he said that the march of German troops into Austria had been threatened "for this hour" unless his Government resigned, and unless Herr Miklas, the President, appointed a new Government at the nomination of the German Government.

The President had charged him to inform the Austrian people that they yielded to force. Because they would not allow German blood to be spilt at any price even in this hour, they had ordered their troops, in case the German march into Austria should be made, to withdraw "without sensible resistance." Herr von Schuschnigg here corrected himself and said "without resistance".

NAZIS IN COMMAND

At 8.15 Dr. von Seyss-Inquart, in a voice which he could with difficulty control, spoke on the wireless and announced that the German Army was on its way to Vienna. He said that he was still in office, Minister of the Interior and of Security, and felt himself responsible for law and order in Austria.

At 10 o'clock the Austrian Government had entirely ceased to function. The Nazi flag was flying over the historic Chancellery in the Ballhausplatz where Metetrich spun his tangled webs and where the Austrian Government was destroyed. The Nazis had been in the building since 11 p.m. and had been occupied by police wearing swastika arm-bands. All the police, who three hours before were still obeying the orders of the last Government, were now wearing swastika arm-bands or giving the Hitler salute.

HERR HESS IN VIENNA

At 10.45 p.m. Herr Hess, Herr Hitler's deputy, was reported to have arrived in Vienna. By 11 p.m. the appearance of large numbers of Storm troops, Hitler Youth, and Hitler Girl detachments, uniformed and marching well together, had given an air of order to the scene.

By midnight — barely five hours after the time-limit attached to the final German demand had expired, the massing of troops on the frontier, and Herr von Schuschnigg's submission to force — Vienna and all Austria had already begun to settle down to being a National-Socialist city and a National-Socialist State.

edition of Dylan Thomas's collected poems (sans jacket) at £30.

The bookseller informed me that with jacket the price might be £60. I have a "complete" copy of the book and offered to sell him the jacket for £30 but he declined. Any offers?

Yours faithfully,
W. J. FINDLAY,
40 Uplands Way, N21.

Keeping out the cold

From Mr J. H. G. Foley

Sir, Mrs Sakivama (March 6) describes the benefits of the Japanese *kotatsu*. My family has been keeping warm for years by using a similar under-table heater.

Our model is less elegant, consisting of a biscuit tin with a 60-watt light bulb in a holder screwed inside the tin. It is very cheap to make and run and, used with a blanket over the table, keeps us warm and the fuel bills down.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. G. FOLEY,
7a The Drive,
Wimbledon, SW20.

THE ARTS

Nicholas Shakespeare reviews last night's television and David Robinson introduces a major new series on the British film starting on Thames tonight

Elusive Cinema at war within itself

In a compelling edition — compelling for reasons that were probably not intended — *Arena* (BBC2) focused on two young Glaswegian painters, Stephen Campbell, who now lives in America, and Adrian Wisniewski. Three years out of the same art school and with paintings in the Tate and the Metropolitan Museum in New York, they have, according to one critic, "made Glasgow a byword for British art in Europe".

Arena approached these former classmates and their present reputations in a traditionally hip form, expecting a few home Glaswegian trunks and some links between them that did not exist (which meant that Campbell, with his New York setting, emerged unfairly with more emphasis). Though they were filmed together, alternately explaining slides of their own figurative, folkloric, indelible paintings, they were curiously never asked to comment on each other.

In fact, in its attempt to extract comment, the programme whiffed of bafflement. William Lieberman got through a whole packet of cigarettes in trying to explain why he had bought a Campbell for the Metropolitan Museum. The analysis of two plastic female art-dealers was on the level of "it looks pretty good". Which left the artists, bemused, unaffected, cheeky. "This is such a great painting," gushed an American girl. "Isn't it, yes," agreed Campbell, looking a trifle like Billy Connolly.

His jolly explanations of his art seemed at odds not only with its tone and content but also the film's producers. "I don't have any ideas," he said. "You don't know how it happens." What, then, was the right word to describe it? "Dramatic impact?" he answered. "I don't know."

Wisniewski was no more lucid, admitting to a liking for Mateo Rosé bottles, Nicholas Hilliard and massive understatement. Why they paint what they do and why it has the effect it does remained unapproachable. To approach it in the spirit of analysis was to destroy it. There was no better instance of this than the absorbing sequence which followed Campbell painting from scratch. What began as a "walking chappie" turned into a "tobacconier with aspirations to being a skier". When the intruding camera was removed (it had made him show off, he explained tellingly), Campbell produced a painting that was totally unrecognizable, entitled *A Man Possessed by a Demon of the Reticine*. It was unclear whether the demon behind the retina, Alister Scott, truly appreciated how he had helped create a work of art. — N.S.

Having already paid tribute to the American cinema in *Hollywood* and *The Unknown Chaplin*, not to speak of the Thames Silents presentations, Thames Television's formidable film scholars, Kevin Brownlow and David Gill, were invited to do their bit for British films, in British Film Year. Their answer was to invite three prominent British directors — Lindsay Anderson, Alan Parker and Richard Attenborough — each to make a film essay on his personal view of the British cinema.

The formula sounded chancy: in the outcome the two films already completed (Attenborough's, due for transmission in a fortnight, I have not yet seen) are illuminating in their contrasts and complements. Each is complete in itself and characteristic of its author. Taken together they vividly express the schizmatic character of the British cinema. There is not one British cinema, but several, and each feels itself in a state of war with the rest. British Film Year found — and left — a cinema in a debilitating state of civil conflict.

Anderson's cool and methodical lecture, entitled *Free Cinema*, sets out to refute David Putnam's contentious assertion that "Film for good and ill is an American medium... There has never been an indigenous film industry in the way that there has been an Italian, French or American film industry...". There have, insists Anderson, been several native traditions; and he traces the evolution of one, the humanist-realist tradition, which, though currently at the very nadir of fashion, represents one of the most coherent and durable schools our cinema has produced.

Anderson, as a leader of the Free Cinema movement, thirty years ago, correctly identifies this as crucial. He sees its inspiration in Humphrey Jennings (with a magical extract from Jennings's *Spare Time* of 1939 to prove it), and its successors in new-wave feature films of the Sixties like *Look Back in Anger*, *Saturday Night* and *Sunday Morning* and his own *This Sporting Life*.

He shows that the tradition was capable of development beyond contemporary social realism. *Tom Jones* was part of it, and so was Anderson's own "epic" style in *U.C. and O. Lucky Man!*. The relevance of these films seems only to enlarge in retrospect. *Britannia Hospital*, which Anderson styles "the last Free Cinema film", originally appeared to commercial debate and critical onslaught. A year or so on, its climactic final scene, which also concludes Anderson's new essay, appears as a devastating metaphor for a divided Britain here and now, vindicating his advocacy of a cinema that is made out of contemporary reality.

"No art is worth much that doesn't aim to change the world. Of course no artist can be judged by his success or failure to change the world, since none of us succeeds. We can only hope to influence like-minded spirits or hearts by telling the truth."

For Alan Parker, however, whose

film goes out tonight, "the late Fifties and the early Sixties gave us the angry young men with their duffel coats and their sandals, but somehow it seemed to pass us by in Islington... They didn't shout loud enough for us turnip-heads in Islington to hear". Islington of the Forties and Fifties, which bred him, is the touchstone to which, in this film — *A Turnip-Head's Guide to the British Cinema* — set in other public statements, Parker constantly returns. It is not a bad foothold on reality for a popular cinema and, after all, cinema should be popular.

Not that Parker is consistent. While implicitly rejecting the humanist realist ("the middle classes observing the working classes") he acknowledges admiration for Ken Loach, and his own first success, *The Evacuees*, could easily be seen as an offshoot. Now though he declares for a cinema of imagery and vision, the director he most fervently promotes in his film are Ken Russell (*And the Devils*), Ridley Scott (*Alien and Legend*), Roland Joffe (*The Killing Fields*) and Hugh Hudson (whose *Chariots of Fire* and *Revolution* feature large).

The films Parker approve thus tend to represent the big-budget, American-dominated commercial cinema. The success ethic is a major source of friction in the interclass war of the British film. Anderson quotes David Putnam's statement that one aim of British Film Year was to assure film-makers that commercial success is not vulgar, that they should not feel embarrassed to make successful, accessible films.

This is in principle incontestable; and the army of Oscars and the commercial success earned by *Chariots of Fire* and *Gandhi* contributed largely to a revival of British cinema in the Eighties, by boosting morale and encouraging investment. The danger in this kind of success and the success ethic is when the pursuit of success becomes an end in itself, so that film-makers grow too jealous of it, and see it as the only criterion.

When success is the only test, there is no time or place for the small film, the private film, the brave failure, the kind of pioneering efforts which have always pushed art forward, even if they have not attracted the crowd. The most dispiriting moment in Alan Parker's essay is when David Putnam, from the peak of success, derides a director who has made most of his exploratory films on budgets of a few thousand pounds: "Happily, the Oscar is nothing that Derek Jarman will ever have to worry about."

It is odd and perhaps flattering that Jarman, whom one might have thought constituted no threat to the commercial cinema, appears to be no less anathema to Parker than he is to Mrs Whitehouse. Parker mischievously overlays a passage from Jarman's *Sebastiane* with Danny Kaye singing "The King was in the abbeys"; and when he cites, apparently for approval, the visual audacity of Ken Russell's *The Devils*, he neglects to mention that Jarman designed it.

Parker, who generally works in Hollywood, implicitly shares David Putnam's view of American dependency: "If I had to rely on British support I would be out sweeping roads". He acknowledges no place for those native films which are made not at American-scale budgets but at costs that relate to the economy of European production.

In this respect, the film production programme of Channel 4 has been enormously important, both in establishing the viability of moderate-budget films and in providing a continuity of production which has enabled many new directors to enter features. This cuts no ice with Parker. He has one of the comic turnip-heads who provide a chorus to his film, in the character of a cinema usherette, declare "I told the manager, if we show any more of those Channel 4 films, we'd better forget the choicest and serve black coffee to keep the poor buggers awake".

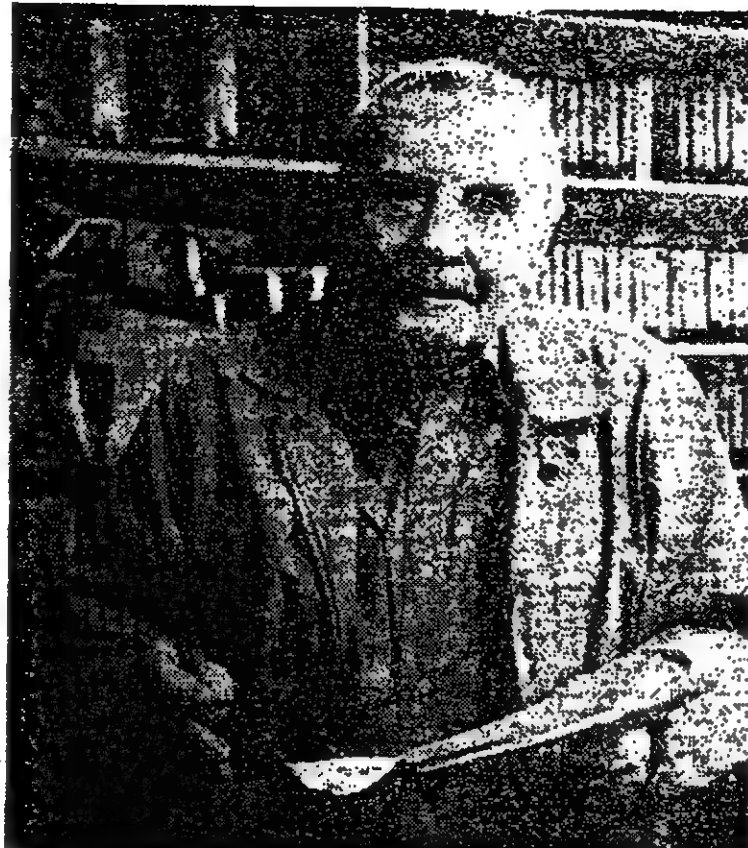
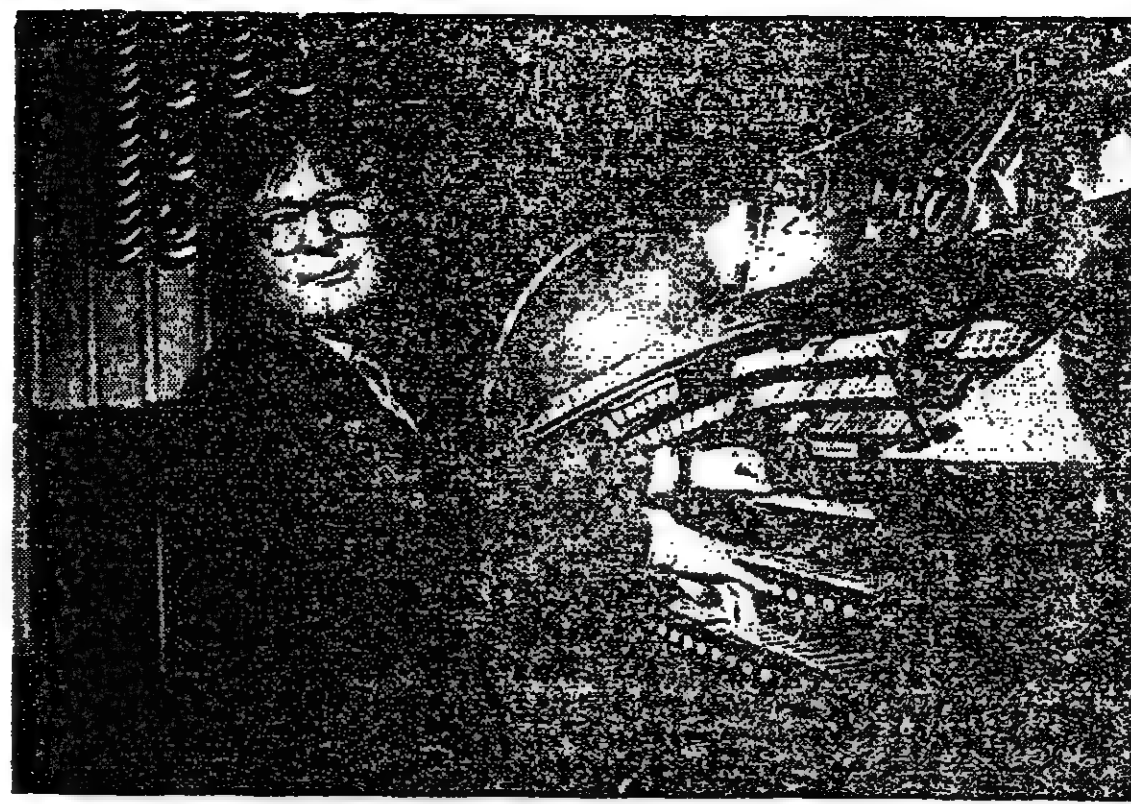
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So, are we to take this play as something distinctly other than what it seems to be? — not just a splendidly observed, laugh and music script, but a parable of how to market a religion? I dare say we are, because something pushes the play along an odd course, like an underground river coming up into view at unexpected points.

They have gathered together in what must be the crow's nest of a hundred-storey hotel looking down on the City of London. The set (by Andrew Feast and Susan Platt) disguises the relatively tight confines of this stage by backing it with a wide window-scape of somewhere that looks like a smoggy day in L.A. Only the surprising presence of the roof of St Paul's down there among the Lego blocks tells us we are somewhere in the near future.

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The protagonists giving their personal views of the British cinema: Alan Parker (above) — here playing his own tune in the film — declaring, inconsistently, for an art of imagery and vision; Lindsay Anderson (left), coolly and methodically pleading for the humanist-realist tradition; and Richard Attenborough, cutting it fine



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Channel 4's *Letter to Brezhnev* and *My Beautiful Laundrette*, costing less than a million pounds between them, have dramatically outlasted the box-office performance of *Revolution*, which is a case of what happens when you put all your eggs in one basket and drop the lot.

Part of Parker's distaste for the small-budget film arises from antipathy to anything he suspects of "intellectualism". This is where Islington is welded like a sledgehammer. He detests the British Film Institute, for its promotion of a school of irrelevant and incomprehensible pseudo-academic criticism, less reasonably for the work of its Production Department.

He discredibly doctors an interview given in good faith, in order to ridicule the Institute's present director, derides the Production Department by quoting a Peter Greenaway film out of context; but entirely neglects to mention that the directors who have owed their first film opportunities to the Department include Ken Russell, Tony Richardson, Karel Reisz and Bill Douglas.

A *Turnip-Head's Guide to the*

British Cinema is in this respect a true Alan Parker film: a potentially marvellous instant as a film-maker is forever undercut by irrational prejudices and chips on the shoulder. His film has wonderful moments, like the intercutting of *Chariots of Fire* with actuality scenes of Britain after the Falklands. At other points it runs off the rails into settling personal scores.

His resentments of the BFI must be as uninteresting as incomprehensible to television audiences, and there is no pattern to his diatribe against film critics. It is predictable that the proponents of the success ethic should see malevolence in any criticism that is less than favourable. Forgetting what their films *Bugsy Malone* and *Chariots of Fire* owed to the critics, Messrs Parker, Putnam and Hudson let fly. Parker characterizes critics as eunuchs and speaks of their "constipated erudition". Putnam will not grace them with the name — "reviewers, not critics" — and assures us that reviewers will never influence his work. It all sounds a good deal like protesting too much. — D.R.

Theatre in Scotland

Entertaining Mr Sloane Citizens', Glasgow

If there is one theme that has kept reappearing in recent productions at the Citizens' it has been the destructive futility of possessive, misdirected passion. It seems fitting then that they should finish the season with this finely-controlled, understated production that allows what is really unpleasant in Joe Orton's vision to emerge unimpeded by what has seemed, superficially, to be shocking.

There is a sly timeliness to it too — with flying ducks and Sixties nostalgia in fashion, Orton's satire touches on a transient new target. From Kenny Miller's studiously bad-taste, cluttered Sixties set upwards, Giles Haverall's production is self-consciously dated, playing shrewdly on the layers of irony this adds to those already in Orton's original.

Nowhere is this so well achieved as in Kath, the middle-aged landlady "adopting" her baby-faced lodger Mr Sloane into her sexual fantasies as played by Fitch Morgan as an almost Edna Everage-esque parody of a parody. Glittering with soft, repellent niceness, she becomes preposterous as a character though every sentence is credible. It is a performance playing into the uncompromising cruelty of Orton's comedy, gradually developing the nature of her ridiculousness as the gulf between the niceness of her manners and the depravity of her behaviour becomes more grotesque.

She is matched move for move by Robin Sneller's Mr Sloane, who slides chameleon-like across the twists of the plot, calculating profit. For the whole of the first act he plays dumb, then suddenly switches from prey to predator (where he is perhaps not unpleasant enough) as the production in general changes tack and the power of sexual blackmail appears to be his.

The way has been set out to a nicely for Orton's manipulation of morality. Sloane's vicious murder of Kemp (Harry Gibson) looks almost mild besides Kath's persistent, callous triviality and Ed's resilient prejudices — Ed played by Patrick Hannaway with the hysterical self-righteousness of sexual frustrations. The audience is caught laughing without pity at these morally impoverished characters.

The precision of Orton's plot and his economic control of brutally comic dialogue come across with great clarity in this smooth, tightly-integrated production. Playing on the limits of Orton's social satire of his time does nothing to lessen the cleverness of his writing.

Sarah Hemming

● The three operas to be performed at this year's Westford Festival, from October 22 to November 2, are Humperdinck's *Königskinder*, Rossini's *Tancredi* and Thomas's *Mignon*. The festival's attempt to raise £120,000 due to the suspension of the Irish Arts Council's grant has been helped by £50,000 from Dr Tony O'Reilly, chairman of the Ireland Fund, and pledges of £15,000 from the townspeople of Westford, which have given the festival council the courage to go ahead with the 1986 programme. But the Irish Arts Council action has caused shock and anger in both Ireland and Britain.

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Theatre in London

Blood, Sweat and Tears Tricycle

In the beginning (1984 to be precise) was *Up 'n' Under*, the Hull Truck Company's award-winning comedy concerning the improbable exploits of a pub Rugby League team. Then came *Bouncers*, *Shakers* and *Up 'n' Under II*. Next August in Edinburgh they will give *Cramp*, which would appear to be about body-building, a pep-talk to a Meanwhile, in between its premiere in Hull and its projected national tour, here is the London opening of *Blood, Sweat and Tears*.

This time around the playwright and director John Godber has set his predictable clutch of sporting amateurs in a scruffy pub club in Hull, where a couple of bluff, good-humoured but scarcely witty black-belts (Steven Brough and Michael Callaghan) and an uptight WPC green-belt (Liza Sadovy) are startled by the intrusion of two frolicsome short-order waitresses (Gillian Tompkins and Jane Clifford) who have come to learn the noble art of self-defence.

The former, a sex-mad hoyden who on second thoughts would rather encourage than repel male advances, quits at the first hurdle; the latter, whose character is pretty hard to differentiate with any degree of confidence, sticks to her task and in the space of less than a year finds herself pitted against the WPC in a grudge-match as they both go for their black belts on the same night.

There are no prizes for guessing whether Miss Clifford triumphs. Whether Mr Godber's play will win any prizes in the coming months is a question that admits of considerably more doubt. I never thought the original *Up 'n' Under* anything like as funny as it was widely cracked up to be, but it was at least well conceived and resourcefully

produced, with the plywood characterization and sit-com dialogue lending a consistently mock-heroic effect.

All these virtues have now gone by the board. This piece's dialogue is woefully stale, the curtain-lines seem to be intended seriously, and the extemporaneous addresses to the house are an embarrassment, while its attempts to dredge up contemporary relevance to tabloid rape-mania come to nothing.

At one point we witness the WPC delivering a pep-talk to a Meanwhile, in between its premiere in Hull and its projected national tour, here is the London opening of *Blood, Sweat and Tears*.

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Desperate measures for a black belt: Liza Sadovy (top) and Jane Clifford in *Blood, Sweat and Tears*

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Concerts Handel from the housetops

Huddersfield CS/ Hughes Festival Hall

Not so much a concert, this more the resounding celebration of a way of life. The long amateur tradition in Britain of massed choral singing should never be denied. This country produced great choirs in dark Victorian days when we were incapable of nurturing one good composer, conductor or orchestra, and we have gone on producing them. The Huddersfield Choral Society, 150 years old this season, has the grandest history of them all. Thank goodness this anniversary performance of *Messiah* found the present generation in top form.

They are usually revered for the power and warmth of their forte singing, but what particularly impressed here was the cohesion and clarity the 200-odd voices maintained in faster passages: a tribute to Brian Kay's diligent work as chorus-master. These singers do know *Messiah* fairly well, of course, but they tore through "He trusted in God" and "Let us break their bonds asunder" as if relishing this demonic pair of fugues for the first time.

The choir's current glory must be its tenors, tackling the rising dotted rhythms of "For unto us" with rampant precision and soaring gloriously to the top G at the end of "Surely" (which, surely, is the best note Handel ever wrote for tenors). If the choir has a weak section, it is the occasional rather whistly alto.

Of the soloists, Felicity Lott — positively soubretteish in "Rejoice greatly" — phrased everything beautifully, one momentary antithetical lapse in "I know that my Redeemer liveth" apart, and her ornaments barked back to a differ-

ent century from everyone else's (namely, the eighteenth century). Sarah Walker stepped right into the classic British contralto tradition for "He was despised": firm and incisive with a hint of motherly concern. But Malwyn Davies sang the tenor arias in pale style, and Benjamin Luxon's pedigree only intermittently shone through the bluster.

This choral society, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Owain Arwel Hughes: these are not names in the forefront of the baroque authenticity movement, and this was not the occasion to complain about discrepancies in the double-dotting department. Nor is there much point in serious discussion of Hughes's choice of tempi for the choruses. However, I did momentarily wonder why these Yorkshire folk (generally considered thrifty people) hired all those flutes, clarinets and trombones to play notes which Handel never wrote.

Richard Morrison

Rodrigo Festival Elizabeth Hall

Monday's third Rodrigo Festival concert was a biographical and topographical scrapbook. Its pages turned aimlessly and effortlessly, showing first, and best, one of the composer's most delightful and surprising pieces, the *Musica para un jardin*, an orchestral suite of four berceuses with prelude and postlude, heard for the first time in this country.

Their compositions spanned some 34 years of Rodrigo's life, and revealed much in doing so. The almost minimalist haikus of the prelude and first berceuse, which pitted symmetrical repetition and sustained strong chords

against daring fragments of celesta, clarinet, flute and oboe, were in sharp contrast to the lush lullaby and quasi-Mahlerian expansion of the last two. How much keener his ear and sharper his aural images when focused by the discipline of form in miniature.

The year 1943 saw Rodrigo again in a more expansive mood. For the *Concierto de ensayo*, receiving its London premiere, Raymond Calcraft and the Bou nemouth Sinfonietta were joined by Rodrigo's son-in-law, the violinist Agustín León. A much leisurely note-spinn'g characterized the central *Gilano*, as each variation straggledly moved up a notch in pitch and intensity. On either side came a shrill, spiky *more perpetuo* of a Preludio, rattling the skeletons of Vivaldi and Stravinsky, and a vulgar, rollicking Rondino, in which violin and piccolo seemed set on whooping each other in a charivari of orchestral and harmonic variation.

Two choral works nicely balanced the programme. The *Canticos nupciales* was written for the marriage of Ara and his wife, Cecilia Rodrigo, in 1963 and had to wait 20 years for a further performance. Essentially private, occasional music, its elementary and unpretentious contrapuntal exercises, settings of Psalm and Apocrypha for voices and organ, were given somewhat creaky performances by 16 women of the Renaissance Choir and Derek Fry. The choir's equally leaden presentation of the more seductively archaic *Musica para un cuiche Salmantino*, an ode to Salamanca, was lifted on to a properly hieratic plane by some fine horn-playing and the resonant bass of Noel Mann.

Hilary Finch

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De Beers sparkles

De Beers shares surged ahead on the Stock Exchange, yesterday on news of a profit jump during 1985.

Pre-tax profit for the South African conglomerate — which produces 35 per cent of the world's diamonds — powered ahead from £308 million (£87 million) to £349 million (£1,576 million) in 1985.

In London, the shares, which have been rising all year, jumped 15p to 492p. The big improvement came on the diamond account which rose from £197 million (£565 million) to £397 million (£1,140 million) in 1985.

UB at £102m

United Biscuits made pre-tax profits of £102.2 million in 1985, against £87.2 million. The total dividend is being raised by 7 per cent to 8p.

Times, page 23

Kleinwort rise

Kleinwort Benson has announced pre-tax profits for the year to December 1985, of £60.3 million, 35 per cent up on 1984. Disclosed earnings per share were 68.69p compared with 54.09p in 1984. A final dividend of 12p per share is proposed, giving a total for the year of 18p (1984 14p).

Times, page 23

Food profits

Hillsdown Holdings, the food group, yesterday reported pre-tax profits up by 77 per cent to £23.4 million. Earnings per share rose by 46 per cent to 16.5p.

Times, page 23

Imps attacked

The Takeover Panel yesterday objected to Imperial Group telling its shareholders that its advertising had been approved by the panel. It said it did not "approve" advertisements, but merely reviewed them for compliance with the code.

Wace expands

Wace Group is to buy Bells Frieson from its two executive directors, Mr P. Matheson and Mr F. Tenbos. In the year to May 31, 1985, it had a turnover of £789,000 and a pre-tax profit of about £35,000.

Ward's move

Ward White is to merge its footwear operating group and its safety products side in Britain from April 1.

Jebson warning

Mr A. Jebson, the chairman of Jebson Drilling, says in his annual statement that as the fall in crude oil prices is likely to cause a reduction in drilling activity, the company expects demand for drilling units in 1986 to continue to be sluggish.

Philips offer

Philips Lamps is making an agreed offer of 75 Australian cents a share for the 25 per cent of Philips Australia it does not already own. The total cost is Aus\$11 million (£5.4 million).

Stakes raised

Argyll Group, which is bidding £2.3 billion for Distillers, has raised its stake to 13.5 per cent. Meanwhile, Hanson Trust, which is offering £2.3 billion for Imperial Group, has increased its share to 7.9 per cent.

Issue success

Electron House's rights issue at 207p a share was accepted for 97.14 per cent of the shares offered. The balance was sold at 240p each.

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Blue Circle	628 +20
BP	546 +18
F H Tonkins	249 +29
Ransome Sims	180 +10
TI Group	489 +16
System Designers	122 +10
MCD Group	207 +11
IMI	178 +13
Martins	640 +40
W W Group	370 +20
NMC Inv	30 +20
Kennedy Mtr	173 +10
Lux Service	3450 +220
Pittenger	458 +20
Meyer Int'l	234 +15
Syco	6850 +300
J Waddington	2250 +350
Way	5870 +420
Vantona	4580 +200
IC Gas	3410 +580
Cope Alcan	5850 +700
Body Shop	
FALLS:	
HK Bank	680 -20p
Standard Chartered	6050 -8p
Uni-Banc	2280 -20p
Fish Lovell	2640 -8p

Privatized Vickers on course for more than £15m profit

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The newly privatized Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering company (VSEL), the shares of which are now on sale to employees, has forecast a trading profit of not less than £15 million for the year to the end of March.

The figure was revealed in the share prospectus issued yesterday by the management-led consortium which beat Trafalgar House for the ownership of the combined Vickers and Cammell Laird naval shipyards.

Vickers, the Barrow yard which is to build Trident submarines, recorded a trading profit of £17.7 million in 1984-85 while Cammell Laird at Birkenhead made a loss of £5.2 million.

Turnover for this year will be £259.9 million for Vickers and

£21.4 million for Cammell Laird, according to the prospectus.

The VSEL management consortium's bid of £50 million now and up to £40 million later is estimated to be up to £20 million lower than the offer from Trafalgar House, but the worker and local resident involvement and difficulties with Trafalgar House over Trident programmes persuaded the Government to reject the preference of British Shipbuilders and opt for the consortium.

Throughout Monday night and yesterday morning, a fleet of 12 lorries and 40 men distributed the prospectus to the 12,000 Barrow employees. The 1,500

Birkenhead workers should receive their copies by post today. A total of 6,930,000 of the 35 million £1 ordinary shares in VSEL are on offer, and residents of the two towns will be able to obtain their copies of the prospectus at banks and building society offices.

All applications must be received by March 24, and VSEL said it planned to pay British Shipbuilders on March 27. Dr Rodney Leach, the £55,000-a-year chief executive and managing director, is expecting the issue to be oversubscribed, but any shortfall will be underwritten by the institutions backing the buy-out — Lloyds Merchant Bank, Pearl Assurance, Eagle

Star Insurance and Prudential Assurance.

Dr Leach said yesterday: "I think this is a unique opportunity for the whole community to buy shares in its major employer and will set an example for future privatizations by this Government". A Stock Exchange listing of the company is to be sought in July or August.

The prospectus says the share offer is "the first local community preferential share offering ever made in the UK". Applications must be for a minimum of 100 shares and every worker who buys 500 or more will be given a further 150 shares free. There are special loan schemes to assist purchase.

Sterling M3 rises 1% but narrow money declines

By David Smith

Economics Correspondent

The February money supply figures, published yesterday, gave conflicting signals. Sterling M3 rose by 1 per cent, the Bank of England said, while narrow money, M0, fell by 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.

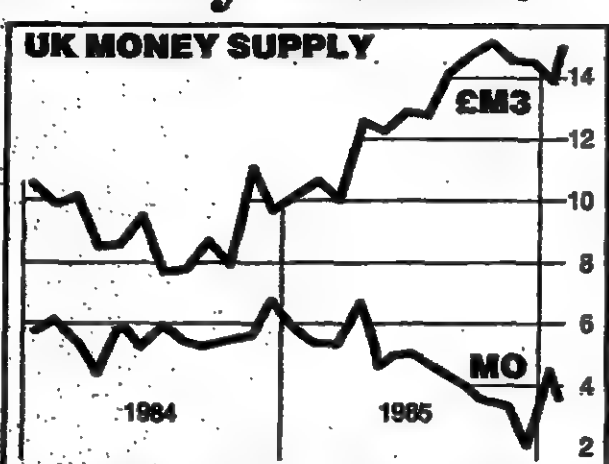
However, the figures, which were in the middle of the range of City expectations, will not stand in the way of a move to lower base rates in the next few days.

Sterling M3, to be reinstated as a target aggregate in next week's Budget, rose by 1 per cent in the five weeks to February 19, the February banking month, compared with a 0.1 per cent rise in banking January.

Bank lending rose by £1.5 billion, in line with the average monthly rise over the preceding six months. It is regarded by Bank of England officials as representative of underlying trend.

Lending by the clearing banks, not seasonally adjusted, fell during the month, indicating that the bulk of lending was by the non-clearing banks, a reversal of the situation in January.

The public sector borrowing requirement was £400 million, more than offset by debt sales



of £600 million. Other counterparties were contractionary by £100 million, giving a sterling M3 increase of £1.2 billion.

In the 12 months to February, sterling M3 rose by 14.75 per cent, compared with 14 per cent in January, and the target range, suspended last October, of 5-9 per cent.

Narrow money, M0, fell by 1/2 to 3/4 per cent, and increased by 3.5 per cent in the 12 months to February, against 4.5 per cent in January. The target range for M0 is 3 to 7 per cent.

Although the figures were in line with average market ex-

pectations, gilt-edged prices fell back, mainly because of the implication in the figures that the February public sector borrowing requirement could turn out quite high, following January's unexpected £4.5 billion public sector repayment.

Expectations remain for a cut in base rates, probably of 1 per cent, immediately after the Budget. Mr Mike Osborne, economist at Griverson Grant, said: "The figures were good. Taking the last three months together, sterling M3 has risen by just over half per cent a month. A one point cut in base rates can be expected."

Dixons in denial of bid

By Cliff Feltham

Dixons, the high street electrical chain, yesterday quashed rising City speculation that it was about to launch a £1,000 million plus takeover bid for Woolworth — linking the rumours with the retiring Woolworth chairman John Beckett.

A high placed source in Dixons suggested that the source of the rumour was Mr Beckett who had told some stockbrokers that if a bid was made for Woolworth it could come from the electrical chain.

Last night Mr Beckett said: "Oh, really? They flatter themselves. I suppose it is possible that Dixons' name may have come up in a conversation from time to time but I certainly haven't singled them out."

Commenting on the sharp rise in its share price, Mr Beckett suggested that a sharp movement was not unusual in the period leading up to the announcement of its results. Woolworth is due to produce its year end figures on March 26.

But Mr Beckett said Woolworth had not received any bid approaches.

Hawley pays £80m for Cope Allman

By Lawrence Laver

Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group yesterday announced terms for an agreed £80 million offer for 57 per cent of the shares in Cope Allman International, the packaging, engineering and fruit machines company.

Hawley has the backing of the Cope Board for the offer and says that Mr Ashcroft, who is also chairman of Cope, "has taken no part in the consideration of the directors of Cope".

Under the terms of the offer, shareholders in Cope can choose between a new class of convertible cumulative redeemable Hawley preference shares valued at 360 pence or cash of 340 pence per Cope share.

Tonks rejects £65m bid

Newman Tonks Group, the Birmingham metal hardware manufacturer yesterday rejected an increased and final offer worth £65.9 million from McKechie Brothers, the West Midlands plastics and non-ferrous metals group.

The board of Newman Tonks said the offer was "still totally inadequate" and that McKechie had recognized the

Cope's share price rose 67 pence on the announcement to 350 pence, before settling at 343 pence.

Hawley Group's ultimate intention is to merge Cope Allman, with Henlys, the Montreal-based garage and car manufacturing concern, in anticipation of a recapitalisation of the merged enterprise via a public flotation on the London Stock Exchange next year.

Hawley owns 49 per cent of Henlys which in turn has 43.4 per cent of Cope. Hawley intends to transfer the Cope shares it acquires through the offer to Henlys, in return for a loan note, so that the latter ends up owning 100 per cent of Cope.

need to provide a cash alternative in view of the "minimal industrial logic of the bid and the questionable value of McKechie shares".

The new terms are 72 McKechie shares plus £10 for every 100 Newman Tonks shares which is worth 148p per share with McKechie, up 3p, at 192p. There is also a cash alternative worth 134p.

Fraud costs firms £1bn a year

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Commercial fraud is costing British companies about £1 billion a year and recorded fraud is growing at the rate of 5 per cent a year.

This emerged yesterday after a call for tougher sanctions came in the first detailed study of commercial fraud, sponsored by the Home Office, the Police Foundation and Arthur Young, the international accountants.

The study was carried out by Dr Michael Levi of the department of social administration at University College, Cardiff, who is a specialist in criminology, and Mr James Morgan, a senior partner at Arthur Young and its director of government services.

Almost 40 per cent of companies surveyed had reported at least one fraud costing more than £50,000 and 5 per cent reported more than 10 frauds. Commercial fraud in London cost three times as much as all other property crimes in the capital according to the police. Yet many frauds remain unrecognized or go unreported.

Some senior executives interviewed admitted that they and other companies did not report some frauds because of embarrassment while pointing out that if everybody had to report they themselves would be prepared to do so.

Frauds involving cheques or credit cards form the largest single category of commercial crime at 23.8 per cent of recorded frauds. The second largest category at 19 per cent are frauds involving embezzlement or expenses.

Other areas frequently susceptible to fraudulent activity include customer accounts and the receiving of goods with false invoicing the commonest problem, sometimes used in collusion with suppliers.

There are also insurance frauds where premiums are secured for non-existent cover and investment frauds. Nearly a half of those surveyed were concerned about computer fraud but few reported actual cases. Only two detailed a recent computer fraud at their companies.

Dr Levi said: "There are a few big frauds of this kind which have never been reported but there is no clear evidence about the incidence of computer fraud. Probably it has got a little out of proportion: people have rather gone overboard about computers. But clearly it is potentially a problem area."

Increased use of computers in business and the development of the cashless society were factors in senior executives believing that the problem of fraud was both serious and becoming increasingly important, said Mr Morgan. One incident reported was of an employee who, on leaving an organization, had taken a computer disc listing customers and terms of business and was only frustrated from getting the disc contents copied when an outside software house checked with the company involved.

The police traditionally accorded a low priority to dealing with fraud, the survey pointed out, with only about 5 per cent

of CID manpower allocated to such investigations. Companies wanted tougher policing of fraud. The report added: "Little confidence was expressed in the competence of the Department of Trade in dealing with cases of suspected fraud, companies complaining of the department's lack of resources and negative attitude."

But there are now moves to strengthen the Department of Trade and Industry by 190 additional staff dealing with the problem, it was pointed out. But the survey found a general agreement that prevention and control of commercial fraud rested with managements rather than Government. In reported frauds none was detected by external auditors but some companies felt auditors could play a more active role. Two thirds of those in the survey thought auditors should be obliged legally to report any tax and non-tax frauds detected.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Hanson's handicaps in Imperial stakes

The bidding by Hanson Trust and United Biscuits for Imperial Group may still have another seven weeks to run, but the inevitable tedium of repetitive claims and counter claims and the diversion of expensive management time are outweighed by the value of the prize.

Imperial offers Sir Hector Laing the chance of fulfilling his United Biscuits' dream: for Lord Hanson and Sir Gordon White it offers scope on a scale greater than that of any other British company for the financial management skills in which they are acknowledged masters. Should Hanson Trust not succeed, its future bid targets are more likely to be in the United States.

The first closing date for the revised Hanson offer is Friday. Last night, with Hanson shares standing at 319p, its cash and shares offer for Imperial was worth 319p. United Biscuits' cash-and-shares terms, with UB at 230p, were worth a whisper more: 327p. At present rates, the outcome is unlikely to be determined by money alone.

Hanson Trust is handicapped in three ways. The climate of opinion is now perceptibly shifting against conglomerates as the politicians claim to have rediscovered the virtues of manufacturing industry. Hanson, of course, is in manufacturing, but the common perception is that it is less concerned with making things than in extracting the maximum amount of money from its operating subsidiaries. In most other industrial countries, no one would argue that there was a serious distinction between the two: profitable industry is normally successful industry.

Secondly, there is a feeling that the Hanson-White formula of continuous acquisitions cannot go on delivering the goods. Even those who acknowledge the outstanding performance of Hanson shares, based on a strongly rising curve of earnings, confess to incipient doubts about the future.

Thirdly, Hanson Trust has so far lost the public debate. Although the advertising campaign waged by Imperial and UB is often open to serious criticisms, it undoubtedly has had some effect, not least on confidence within Hanson Trust. The swing factor in the bid for Imperial is the 30 per cent private shareholding.

Normally, small shareholders tend to support their board in closely-contested bid situations. The early indications are that a higher proportion than usual are much more disposed to rally to the UB-Imperial cause than to desert to Hanson.

Comic confusion

Unexpected hilarity was caused at the critical point yesterday afternoon, when the money supply figures for banking February were due for release. Clearing bank lending, as opposed to total bank lending, was published, and the market immediately warmed to the spectacle of a

£224 million drop in demand for bank credit. The futures rushed up by 20 ticks — and just as rapidly rushed down again, when traders realized that they had been told substantially less than half the story.

The note of comedy was spectacularly out of place during a day of monotone shades, with the Bank of England deftly manoeuvring all its markets towards accepting a round of base rate cuts. Narrow money fell; broad money grew by 1 per cent, giving an annualized growth rate over the past quarter of just under 7 per cent. Three month interbank rates dipped below 12 per cent for the first time since the New Year. Sterling firmed against the dollar, despite market expectations that rate cuts are on the way. The Government Broker pointedly stayed out of the market at 3.30 and the cash market ended the day some 1/2 point or more ahead. A one point fall in rates to 11 1/2 per cent, no matter whether it is achieved in one straight swoop or in two separate stages, now looks virtually guaranteed. More important, it also looks acceptable to the market.

This fact alone must give the authorities cause to breathe a sigh of relief.

A closer look at the numbers published yesterday, however, suggests at the very least that the scope for protracted rate cutting is very small indeed. The easiest way into the numbers, on one count, is to assume that if rates come down, they might well be going up again before too long. And where would that leave the bull market in gilts?

The official view seems to be that the data in banking February suffered from very few distortions. Ergo, 1 per cent growth in broad money a month, and bank lending growth of some £1 1/2 billion could well be the norm the market ought to expect during the spring. In other words, the 13 per cent annualized growth rate for the past half-year could well be a more accurate gauge of British broad money growth for the time being.

It is hard to square this growth rate with the Chancellor's reported desire to reintroduce monetary targeting using £M3 as a dial. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that he must either bring back £M3 with far higher allowable growth bands, say, 10 to 14 per cent; or that he is prepared to tolerate substantial overshoots in the short term; almost immediately after the broad money dial returns; or that interest rates will go up. Since all three of these eventualities look unacceptable, the risk is that the Chancellor will be forced to abandon £M3 quite shortly after its reintroduction, leaving the market yet again bereft of compasses in potentially hostile territory.

The confusion surrounding the banking February data may well have been unintentional. But it serves as a proxy for policy confusion which the market detects at the heart of current monetary strategy.

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HOW LESSER LEFT THEIR PRINT ON HEIDELBERG

Heidelberg printing machines set unique standards. For innovation and pace-setting modernity. For quality, dependability and service support. Their new Administrative and Sales Headquarters in Brentford had to reflect this reputation and make a corporate statement in itself.

All the functions are integrated under one roof: the showroom, with a linked conference facility, overlooked by a balcony serving as the main reception area; offices; and behind them, a warehousing, sales and servicing complex offering virtually total availability within 24 hours.

Lesser had 'Total Responsibility' for concept, design, building, interior design, space planning and decoration, achieving harmony between the building, its functions and machinery.

Heidelberg has now contracted another project to us — their Northern Sales and Distribution Headquarters.

The Lesser philosophy of 'Total Responsibility' has evidently left its print on Heidelberg.

To: Keith Whittier Esq, Sales & Marketing Director,
Lesser Design & Build Ltd, The Causeway,
Boddington, Middlesex TW11 0HW Tel: 01-977 8755.

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STREET

New York (Reuters) - Stocks were moderately higher in dull trading on Monday. Several buy programmes lifted the shares into plus category.

A bond market rally lent background support.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained six points in one stage in the afternoon, closed at 1,702.95, up 3.12. It drifted on both sides of the unchanged

during the session in a 12-point range.

Advancing shares led declining issues by a nine-to-seven margin.

The American Stock Exchange prices closed 0.73 higher at a record of 260.78 in moderate trading.

The Amex market value index topped Friday's record of 260.5.

Mar 10	Mar 11	Mar 12	Mar 13	Mar 14	Mar 15
AMR	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
AA	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2

Mar 10	Mar 11	Mar 12	Mar 13	Mar 14	Mar 15
AMR	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
AA	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Alcoa Ind	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES	Market rates	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325
London	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325
Frankfurt	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325
Paris	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325
Geneva	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325
Basel	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325
Zurich	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325
Stockholm	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325
Oslo	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325
Copenhagen	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325	1.4325

Sterling index compared with 1975 was up at 73.7 (day's range 73.6-73.8). Rates supplied by Barclays Bank M&F&E.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Base Rates %	Call	3 months	6 months	12 months
Bank of England	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bank of France	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bank of Germany	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bank of Italy	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bank of Japan	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bank of Netherlands	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bank of Spain	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bank of Sweden	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bank of Switzerland	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bank of Belgium	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

GOLD

Gold \$31 80-340.25	Gold \$31 80-340.25
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ECGD

Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance	Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance
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LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Three Month Sterling	High	Low	Close	Settle
Mar 86	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 86	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 86	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 86	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 87	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 87	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 87	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 87	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 88	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 88	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 88	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 88	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 89	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 89	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 89	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 89	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 90	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 90	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 90	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 90	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 91	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 91	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 91	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 91	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 92	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 92	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 92	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 92	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 93	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 93	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 93	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 93	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 94	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 94	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 94	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 94	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 95	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 95	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 95	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 95	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 96	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 96	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 96	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 96	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 97	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 97	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 97	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 97	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 98	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 98	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 98	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 98	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 99	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 99	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 99	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 99	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 00	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 00	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 00	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 00	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 01	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 01	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 01	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 01	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 02	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 02	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 02	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 02	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 03	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 03	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 03	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 03	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 04	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 04	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 04	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 04	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 05	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 05	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 05	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 05	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 06	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 06	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 06	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 06	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 07	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 07	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 07	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 07	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 08	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 08	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 08	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 08	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 09	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 09	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 09	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 09	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 10	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 10	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 10	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 10	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 11	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 11	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 11	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 11	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 12	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 12	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 12	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 12	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 13	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 13	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 13	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 13	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 14	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 14	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 14	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 14	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 15	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 15	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 15	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 15	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 16	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 16	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 16	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 16	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 17	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 17	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 17	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 17	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 18	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 18	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 18	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 18	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 19	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 19	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 19	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 19	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 20	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 20	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 20	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 20	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 21	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 21	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 21	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 21	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 22	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 22	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 22	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 22	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 23	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 23	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 23	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 23	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 24	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Jun 24	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Sep 24	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Dec 24	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15
Mar 25	88.15	88.15	88.15	88.15</

Choices for change in National Insurance

The Chancellor's scope for action in the Budget is limited. The consensus is that there will be no room for a net giveaway next week and that Mr Lawson will have to resort to shifting between different types of tax. Despite the substantial reforms last year, there is speculation that the Budget will contain more National Insurance changes. David Smith, Economics Correspondent, looks at the options.

The Chancellor's main Budget innovation a year ago was in National Insurance contributions. Will he take things further next week?

The 1985 Budget introduced a scale of reduced contributions, for both employers and employees, at the lower end of the pay scale. Since October, a lower rate of 5 per cent has applied on earnings of £35.50 to £55 a week, rising to 7 per cent in the £55 to £90 range.

Employees pay a top rate of 9 per cent on all earnings from £90 to £265 a week, the upper earnings limit for contributions. Employers pay 9 per cent for earnings of £90 to £130 a week, and 10.45 per cent on all earnings higher than that. The upper earnings limit on employers' contributions was lifted in last year's Budget.

The clear intention of the changes was to shift the balance in favour of taking on more people, particularly part-time workers and low paid, unskilled workers, by cutting the cost to firms of employing them.

The changes also imposed definite financial penalties on both employers and employees, upon large pay increases and, in the case of the removal of the upper limit on employers' contributions, on high salaries *per se*.

One criticism of the new system was that it introduced a series of step changes in National Insurance costs, which could have the effect of locking the low paid permanently into low pay.

The new contribution rates came into force on October 6 last year. Although six months is too short a period to judge, there is little evidence so far of any boost to unskilled employment, or any restraining influence on pay.

It can be argued that the improved trend for unemployment in the six months to November, with no net rise in the adult total, was partly due to anticipation of the National Insurance changes. But the deterioration since then, with the absence of evidence from employers that the new rates have influenced employment decisions, suggests no effect.



Concerns: Sir Geoffrey Howe sees perks as wasteful while Mrs Thatcher is said to be irritated by high City salaries

On pay, average earnings in the economy have been increasing at an underlying rate of 7.5 per cent since the middle of 1984, apart from a one quarter point upward blip last September. Neither the National Insurance reforms, nor variations in the rate of inflation appear to have had much impact on earnings growth.

Another expected consequence of the last Budget, a perks boom because of the removal of the upper earnings limit, has not materialized. The logic was that employers, suddenly faced with a higher National Insurance bill for their highly skilled workers, would opt for a higher proportion of non-monetary rewards



The effect of the National Insurance changes announced a year ago seem to have had little effect. Does this mean that the Chancellor will leave things as they are, consigning such reform to the Treasury dustbin of bright but unsuccessful ideas? Or will he instead decide that last year's changes, while in the right direction, were too timid to have the desired effects?

The latter course, if chosen, opens a number of possibilities. Most prominent is the argument that to make it attractive for firms to take on lower paid unskilled workers, a reduced rate of National Insurance contributions is not enough, instead contributions should be abolished for those

on less than, say £90 a week.

There are two problems. One is the cost, more than £1 billion in a full year. The second is the sudden move from National Insurance exemption to normal rates of contribution, implying very high marginal tax rates.

This could be avoided by introducing a smoother scale of contribution rates, avoiding the present problem of step changes, while at the same time increasing the pay level at which National Insurance starts to be paid, by more than inflation.

The Institute for Fiscal Studies suggests taking last year's strategy a stage further by lowering the rates, to 3 per cent for those on £35.50 to £55 a week, and 6 per cent for those earning £55 to £90.

In this Budget generally, and for National Insurance in particular, changes have to be revenue neutral. There is a way, albeit a rather painful one, that the Chancellor could finance National Insurance concessions at the bottom of the pay scale. This is by increasing the National Insurance take from the better paid.

This could be achieved in one of two ways. The first is by further increasing the penalty on employers of having well paid workers, by increasing the top rate of employers' contributions from the present 10.45 per cent.

The second, and far simpler option is to remove the upper earnings limit on employees' contributions. People earning more than £265 a week, or £13,800 a year, would pay 9 per cent contributions on all earnings, the current maximum of £265 being removed.

The effects of this, apart from causing apoplexy at the Institute of Directors, would be to restore the top marginal rate of personal taxation to something like 69 per cent, hardly consistent with the Government's enterprise culture.

It might hit those high City salaries which Mrs Thatcher is said to be irritated about. But it would hit a lot of other, managerial and directorial salaries.

This, more than the removal of the employers' upper limit, could be expected to produce a push from employers for perks to replace earnings. When Sir Geoffrey Howe was Chancellor, he was particularly hard on perks, describing them as wasteful and inefficient.

The chances are that any changes in National Insurance this time will be marginal, and probably concentrated at the lower end of the pay scale. The Chancellor will claim that last year's reforms were a good thing, which have not had time to work through properly.

New chairman for Hambros Bank

Hambros Bank: Mr Chips Keswick has been made chairman and chief executive, and Mr J D Blomson, Mr T F Candy, Mr C G E Palmisterna, Mr R A Thomas, Mr R A Thomson, Mr K T Williams and Mr C E Wilson have become directors.



Mr Mike Egan, above, has become a director of Hambros International, the freight forwarding subsidiary of Furness Withy Group.

Halma: Mr R C Combley and Mr G Bol have joined the board.

Dixons Group: Mr Egon von Greyerz has been appointed vice-chairman and Mr Mark Souhami group managing director.

Wardle Storeys: Mr Edward Thompson is to be finance director. Property & Reversionary

APPOINTMENTS

Investments: Mr Michael Cominos has joined the board.

RS Components: Mr Grant F Rabey has been appointed to the board.

Clarkson Puckle Group: Mr Christopher Burgess has joined the board.

Ricardo Consulting Engineers: Dr Alan Ridge has become a non-executive director.

International Ferry Freight: Mr Roger Gale, Mr Rudolf Ottenhoff and Mr John Staplehurst have joined the board.

Currys: Mr Roger Wood has joined the board.

Dennis and Gemmill: Mr Stephen Gostell has been appointed a director.

Radamec Group: Mr Christopher Jones has joined the board as group finance director and Mr Anthony Crosse and Mr Anthony Straker also join the board.

Yates Manufacturing: Dr Howard K Meeks has been appointed president.

Cerro Metals (UK): Mr David C Hagan is to be a director.

Gota (UK): Mr Hans Jakobsson becomes deputy managing director and Mr Glyn Evans director, dealing.

Touche Renmant Unit Trust Management: Mr Martyn Heare has been appointed a director.

Hongkong Bank

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability

Results for 1985

The Directors announce that (subject to audit) the profit for the year ended 31 December 1985 attributable to the shareholders of the Bank was approximately HK\$2,719 million (1984: HK\$2,591 million), an increase of 5 per cent. The profit was arrived at after providing for taxation and after making transfers to inner reserves, out of which provision for changes in the value of assets has been made. Audited accounts will be published at a later date.

The working profit in most areas was in line with expectations, with the Hong Kong operations turning in a particularly good performance. In three areas however the final result was disappointing. In South East Asia the deepening economic recession towards the year end necessitated higher than expected provisions for doubtful debts and consequently sharply lower profits. Secondly, the accelerating fall in the oil price during the second half of the year adversely affected the operations of the British Bank of the Middle East; and lastly, conservative provisions in our associated shipping investments resulted in a negative return from these investments.

The problems of the shipping industry around the world have been well publicised and have caused concern to many leading international banks. These problems can no longer be regarded as purely cyclical. The Board have therefore decided to set up a special provision from inner reserves against certain large shipping exposures. Notwithstanding this provision the inner reserves of the Bank have increased and stand higher than they did last year. No provisions are necessary for advances to our associated shipping companies.

The Directors propose the payment of a final dividend of HK\$0.31 per share. Together with the interim dividend of HK\$0.472 million already paid, the total distribution for 1985 will amount to HK\$1.447 million (1984: HK\$1.316 million), an increase of 10 per cent.

Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement

For the year ended 31 December 1985

	1985 (audited)	1984 (audited)	1985 (unaudited)	1984 (unaudited)
Net profit of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and its subsidiary companies	305	318	3,429	2,893
Share of net profits of associated companies	18	53	198	482
Profit attributable to minority interests in subsidiary companies	323	371	3,627	3,375
Profit attributable to the shareholders of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	(81)	(88)	(908)	(764)
Transfers to reserves by the Bank	(22)	(28)	(250)	(250)
by subsidiary and associated companies	(21)	(29)	(234)	(267)
Dividends paid and proposed	(129)	(145)	(1,447)	(1,316)
Balance brought forward	70	83	788	758
Transfer to Reserve Fund	(64)	(157)	(175)	(1,430)
Exchange adjustments	(16)	2	(72)	20
Retained profits carried forward	202	250	2,271	2,270

Earnings per share	£0.08	£0.09 HK\$0.86	£0.08	£0.08
Dividends per share	£0.01	£0.02 HK\$0.15	£0.01	£0.01
Interim (paid)				
Final (proposed)	£0.03	£0.03 HK\$0.31	£0.03	£0.03

Capitalisation Issue (Bonus Issue)

The Directors also intend to recommend to shareholders at the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting that a capitalisation issue of shares be made in the proportion of one new share for every five shares held on 13 May 1986 by the capitalisation of HK\$1,572,926,970 from the Reserve Fund of the Bank. If that recommendation is approved, the Reserve Fund will be restored by transfers of HK\$1,000,000,000 from inner reserves and HK\$572,926,970 from retained profits. The capitalisation shares will not rank for the recommended final dividend but will rank *pari passu* with existing shares in all other respects.

(N.B. "Bonus" is now termed "Capitalisation" in accordance with the requirements of The Stock Exchange in London).

Prospects for 1986

The economic recovery in the industrialised countries is forecast to pick up, albeit slowly. At the same time concern over exchange rate volatility and attempts by the United States to reduce its trade imbalance indicate that the growth of world trade will probably remain sluggish. The combination of these factors and the weakness of oil and other commodity prices are likely to have an adverse impact on the economies of most third world nations and trading conditions are likely to continue to be very difficult.

In Hong Kong, though loan demand is weak, the business outlook is still generally positive. The decline of the US dollar (and hence the HK dollar) will have a favourable effect on exports, which are expected to show some growth. It is hoped that trade with China will continue to expand.

Against this background the Directors consider that profitability of the Group will show a steady increase and they are confident of their ability to recommend at least the same quantum of dividend as for 1985, that is HK\$0.38 per share on the increased capital as proposed.

By Order of the Board
FR Frame
Secretary

Hong Kong, 11 March 1986

COMPANY NEWS

ASSOCIATED FURNITURE HOLDINGS: Black Arrow's cash offer for the ordinary shares has closed. Acceptances have been received for 129,400 shares (1.29 per cent). On Jan. 16, 1986, Black Arrow acquired 5.12 million ordinary shares (50.8 per cent) from Mr A Arnold and Mr D Arnold. Black Arrow has not acquired any other shares since that date.

CONSOLIDATED PLANTATIONS: Half-year to Dec. 31, 1985. Interim dividend 4 sen gross (8 sen gross), payable on March 3. Company figures: turnover Malaysian \$126.8 million (£50 million), against \$179.3 million. Profit before tax \$41.7 million (£32.9 million). Extraordinary credit \$140.5 million (£12 million). Group figures: turnover \$333.9 million and pretax profit \$33.5 million. Extraordinary credit \$139.2 million. Extraordinary items relate mainly to the surplus from the sale of estate land. Group results for the six months to Dec. 31, 1985, include Dunlop Malaysian Industries and Kempas Edible Oil. Group accounts were not applicable for the six months to Dec. 1984.

CONTINENTAL MICRO-WAVE: Interim dividend 1.75p (same). Half-year to Dec. 31, 1985. Turnover £4.16 million (£3.32 million). Pretax profit £134,000 (£220,000). Earnings per share 5.4p (16.7p). The Board reports that orders have matched sales deliveries and at the end of 1985 stood at £11.6 million.

REGENTCREST: Subject to shareholders' permission, the company is to buy six properties, four let and two suitable for development. They are owned by companies in which Mr Christopher Chastion, the managing director is interested. The initial price is £1.68 million, which will be satisfied by 5.26 million ordinary shares. A

BRITISH LAND: Through its Irish subsidiary, Arch Properties, the company has disposed of Hawkins House, Hawkins Street and College House, Townsend Street, Dublin, for more than £69 million. This completes British Land's reorganization of the Rank City Wall Irish portfolio.

TR PACIFIC BASIN INVESTMENT TRUST: Final dividend 0.5p, making 1p (same, adjusted) for the year to Jan. 31, 1986. Pretax revenue £1.31 million (£1.33 million). Earnings per share 1.16p (1.12p adjusted).

COSTAIN GROUP: Contracting and engineering operations are to be reorganized with a new marketing unit as an important feature.

BARDSEY: A subsidiary, Rabone Chesterman, is to acquire from Howard Wall, the assets of the Dean Tape Measuring division for £170,000. Howard Wall is a subsidiary of Offer Dean, the principal British manufacturer of non-metallic tape for the worldwide haberdashery trade.

A AND M GROUP: The company has acquired Beams, formerly part of the Clearwater Group, which has two studios at Wandsworth, South-west London.

MERCHANTS TRUST: Final dividend 2p, making 3.75p - a 25 per cent increase - for the year to Jan. 31, 1986. Present indications suggest that the board will be able to recommend an increase in the total dividend of 15 per cent for the

Hongkong Bank

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

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Ordinary Yearly General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held in the City Hall, Hong Kong, at 2.30 pm on Tuesday 13 May 1986 to transact the following ordinary business:

- 1 to receive and consider the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Directors and of the Auditors for the year ended 31 December 1985 and to declare a final dividend;
 - 2 to elect Directors; and
 - 3 to appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration
- and to consider and (if thought fit) pass the following Ordinary Resolutions by way of special business:
- 4 That:
 - (a) it is desirable to capitalise the sum of HK\$1,572,926,970 from the Reserve Fund of the Bank and that accordingly the said sum be capitalised and applied in payment in full for 629,170,788 unissued shares of the Bank of HK\$2.50 each;
 - (b) such new shares, credited as fully paid, be distributed among the shareholders who on 13 May 1986 were registered shareholders of the Bank in the proportion of one new share for every five shares then held by them respectively;
 - (c) such new shares shall in all respects rank *pari passu* with the existing shares of the Bank except that they shall not rank for dividends for the year ended 31 December 1985;
 - (d) the Board be and is hereby authorised to allot and issue such new shares (for distribution in the manner and proportion aforesaid, but that shares representing fractions shall be sold and the net proceeds retained for the benefit of the Bank; and
 - 5 That a general mandate be and is hereby unconditionally given to the Directors to issue and dispose of additional shares not exceeding One per cent of the issued share capital of the Bank.

By Order of the Board
FR Frame
Secretary

Hong Kong, 11 March 1986

Notes

(1) The Register of Shareholders will be closed from 21 April until 13 May 1986 (both dates inclusive). In order to qualify for the final dividend and the capitalisation issue, all transfers (accompanied by the relevant share certificates) must be lodged with the Registrars not later than 4.00 pm on 18 April 1986.

(2) There are no directors' service contracts of more than one year's duration.

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156th Annual General Meeting

NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 156th Annual General Meeting of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society will be held at 5 Bow Churchyard (off Cheapside) in the City of London on Tuesday, the 15th day of April 1986, at noon for the following purposes:

- to receive and consider the Directors' Report, the Accounts for 1985 and the Auditors' Report thereon;
- to re-elect Directors;
- to re-appoint the Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

A member qualified to vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Society.

By order of the Board
W.P. JACKSON
Secretary

12th March 1986

The need to back the future

When the engineering industry's top decision-makers get together at the Winning Margin Conference on March 23 and 24, it is not going to be a ritual back-slapping event. After decades of difficulty the prevailing mood in the industry is one of grim determination.

The fight to regain prestige and market share has a long way to go. The regeneration of the engineering base, with its need for investment in new technology and new skills, is still in its early stages.

Consequently, there is little chance of complacency from Lord Young, Norman Willis or captains of industry, such as Sir Francis Tombs, John Egan and Sir Dennis Rooke, when they address their audience of fellow industrialists on the crucial need for investment in engineering training. Instead there will be calls for action already long overdue.

High-powered drive for greater commitment

Bill Friggens, of the Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB), which is organizing the conference, says: "With some notable exceptions, the industry has not got a good record on training. It is our aim to bring this truth home to the audience and encourage them to do something about it."

For the board, the conference represents a concerted attack on complacency at the top of our engineering companies; it is the start of a high-powered, high-profile and sometimes controversial campaign to lead the engineering industry to a new

level of commitment to training. The background to the conference is bleak. During the past couple of years there have been important reports from organizations such as the Manpower Services Commission and the National Economic Development Office, which demonstrate that compared with our more successful trading rivals, we spend little on training. The relationship between a well-trained, well-qualified work force and profitability has been demonstrated irrefutably.

Yet somehow the message has not been acted on. There has been consistent shortsightedness based on expediency, which has led to the running-down of training programmes. In the year since 1978, for example, training in engineering has fallen significantly. There is now less training per person than at any time in recent history. And despite the skills crisis in electronics and information technology, there is still no widespread sense of urgency.

That is the problem the Winning Margin Conference will tackle. It is also the problem the training board tackles every day. As the Government-appointed body with the responsibility for setting standards and monitoring training, it is not in a comfortable position. Inevitably some of the blame for the failure to train has rubbed off on the board.

Yet in practice it has little power to go out and change things directly. "At the end of the day," says Mr Friggens, "it is the individual engineering companies which makes the decisions on investing in training. All we can do at the board is to encourage them, persuade them and then provide the training expertise on how best to do it."

Though the position is far from

satisfactory, there are grounds for hope. The new realism that runs through many companies has also focussed attention on the significance of training. In particular, the introduction of advanced technology has meant that many companies have been faced, inescapably, with the need to train and equip staff with the skills needed to operate the new systems. (At Austin Rover for example, training has played a crucial part in the overall strategy of introducing automation and computerized systems.)

The EITB has set up new advanced-technology training, which is specifically geared to helping companies meet their new skill requirements. And this is just one part of the regained confidence and determination which increasingly characterizes the policies of the board. A corporate business plan has just been drawn up which identifies the key issues facing the industry and lays down an agenda

Updating of skills is vital throughout a company

for action. Pennant Jones a senior officer with the board and a veteran of its many ups-and-downs, commented: "There is a new zest and excitement in the board...with clear objectives and a feeling that we're on our way up again."

From the board's viewpoint, just as much as the industry's, the last 13 years have not been easy. The situation has been complicated by successive changes in its funding arrangements (alternately from industry to government and back to industry again) accompanied by ma-

nor reviews of whether it should exist at all.

That it has survived and is now set for a dynamic future reflects the fact that there have been a number of achievements as well as setbacks. For example, the EITB was the first training body to lay down precise standards for craft and technician level training and led the move away from traditional "time-serving" apprenticeships.

It also pioneered the concept that training was not, by itself, enough, but that it should be seen as part of long-term manpower planning and take account of a company's strategic skill needs. Furthermore the board has campaigned for training for managers, supervisors and shop-floor workers, underlining the fact that the up-dating of skills is necessary at all levels of a company.

The board hopes to forge a closer relationship between its craft and technician apprenticeship system and the Government's Youth Training Scheme. It still needs to work out the sometimes-conflicting jobs of both leading and serving the engineering industry on training matters but the path-finding work it is now doing in areas such as surface-mount technology suggests that leadership through example will increasingly be its style.

The Engineering Careers Information Service is a major service of the EITB and has for years been the standard-bearer for the industry in the classrooms, lecture theatres and careers libraries of the nation's schools. If the EITB's achievements match its ambitions, the ECIS's job of spreading the good news about British engineering to the country's young people should be made a lot easier.



Computer integrated technology - CIM - has been called the most promising technology of the late 20th century and Cranfield Institute of Technology has founded a CIM institute at its Bedfordshire campus to research and teach the subject. Above, Simon McGrath, right, works in the robotics laboratory with the institute's associate professor.

On the button at Cranfield

Dr Peter Sackett, IBM is providing the institute with £3 million for computer hardware, software and other help. Dr Sackett said the institute already has 200 post-graduate students, who will carry out

work of "direct relevance" to their industrial sponsors. He added: "Computer integrated manufacture creates the means for manufacturing companies to achieve a competitive market position. The CIM masters-degree programme will provide young engineers able to realize the current and future potential of this rapidly changing technology."

Frontal attack on the snobbish

Rebels usually come down from the hills. But it is from the sixth floor of the Department of Employment that the Secretary of State, Lord Young, keynote speaker at the EITB's Winning Margin conference, intends to lead his personal revolt against generations of entrenched privilege and prejudice.

With great vigour he campaigns against what he sees as the harmful social attitudes of the British - Gentleness (with its hostility to industry), Academic Snobbishness (which despises the "applied") and the doctrine of Effortless Superiority (which discounts to sweat or train hard).

Together these factors have sapped the will to make Britain a successful manufacturing and trading nation. Other countries, of course, are not subject to these influences. Lord Young says: "Before the First World War the University of Birmingham,



Lord Young: Campaigning



Bill Friggens: 'Bad record'

going against the trend, set up a course in business management. Unfortunately it attracted few recruits from local industry. However it was very popular with students from overseas who flocked to it - including a particular large contingent from Japan.

"This was over 70 years ago, so attitudes have not changed much since."

British industry is now trying desperately to recover from this history of neglect. Because the task is so enormous Lord Young is a man in a hurry.

He says: "In the past four

years we've introduced the Youth Training Scheme for 16 and 17 year-old school-leavers, the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative for 14 to 18 year-olds, and we now have our major Review of Vocational Qualifications. These are major achievements in such a short time."

All three are vital to create the kind of mobile, skilled (and re-skilled) workforce needed to keep abreast of the changing demands of manufacturing industry.

Now that so many big organizations are backing the new two-year scheme, the signs are that it is achieving acceptance and credibility.

Companies such as ICI, which originally came in, on some of its sites, purely for social reasons are beginning to take trainees into proper permanent jobs. Meanwhile, where engineering is concerned, the EITB is giving its backing to YTS.

Lord Young points with satisfaction to the increasing number of young people showing interest in the possibilities of self-employment and starting small businesses.

In higher education he welcomes moves by institutions such as Salford and Aston Universities and Cranfield Institute of Technology to set up closer links with industry and to run courses that respond to the needs of the marketplace.

Yet this, in his view, is just the smallest start. At a broader level many of his hopes are now focused on the comprehensive Review of Vocational Qualifications by Oscar de

Hopes for a new skill framework

Ville. It will, Lord Young hopes, lay down a framework for recognizing skills and competencies across all industries and for all ages - including, perhaps at a later stage, a network of centres of competence (rather like driving test centres) where people could be tested in vocational skills and be awarded a certificate which recognized their skills.

Changing attitudes and setting up the institutional infrastructure to make it all happen will take time. The Government, of course, does not expect to do it all. Lord Young agrees with the conclusions of the Coopers and Lybrand report *A Challenge to Complacency* that "it will not be easy to persuade employers to invest in training."

There are no signs though that his energy is flagging. Complacent Gentility will be under siege for as long as Lord Young holds office.



Engineering needs more recruits of the right calibre to research, develop, design and produce tomorrow's products. The Engineering Careers Information Service keeps one step ahead of the evolving nature of the industry, by taking account of changing career opportunities resulting from technological change, and highlighting areas of skill shortage.

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- Engineering Careers Information Service.

Industry Year

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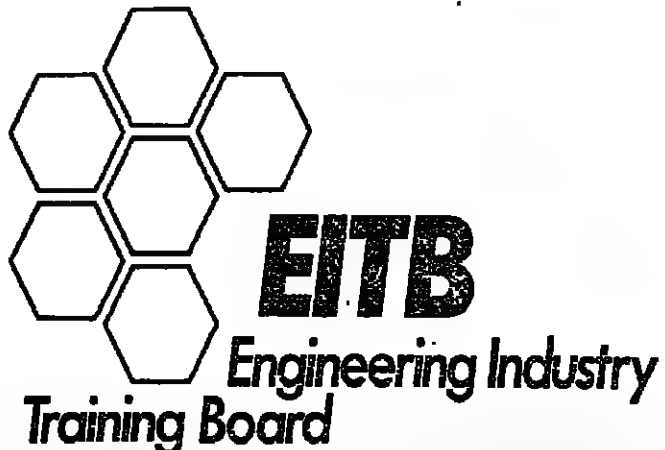
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EITB Headquarters
54 Clarendon Road
Watford, Herts WD1 1LB
Tel: 0923-38441

ENGINEERING
CHANGE

1986	PLACE	VENUE
17 April	London	Imperial College
23 April	Manchester	Manchester City
30 April	Cardiff	Cardiff City
7 May	Exeter	Exeter City
14 May	Nottingham	Nottingham City
21 May	Sheffield	Sheffield City
28 May	Leeds	Leeds City
4 June	Sheffield	Sheffield City

B/TEC

ENGINEERING CHANGE is the Business & Technician Education Council's main contribution to Industry Year '86. Its overall theme is:

"BTEC at the interface with industry and education - identifying and meeting the needs of industry". Through its ENGINEERING CHANGE conferences BTEC will bring together representatives from industry and colleges to identify new requirements for education and training. Employers will be encouraged to play a greater part in ensuring that college courses keep abreast of the new technologies, and to offer members of college staffs the opportunity to up-date their industrial experience. It is vitally important that employers play their part; please contact the BTEC Public Relations Office to say which conference you would like to attend.

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ENGINEERING
TRAINING/2

FOCUS

Time for interactive quality

Name two fields in which Britain can still claim a place in the world's first division: Television? Yes, certainly. And software design? Quite likely.

Both of these skills are now being focussed on the making of inter-active video for training purposes. The well-established naive talent for conveying complex ideas in a clear but exciting way — so well demonstrated in a generation of science programmes — is being extended and enhanced by the flexible "programmability" of the video disc. Britain might not have invented the technology, but at least we can cash in on its applications.

One of the companies which has been set up to develop training through videodisc is

the eponymous Videodisc Company, which brings together Michael Blakstad, former award-winning editor of *Tomorrow's World*, Hawkhead (a TV and video production company) and research staff of the design information research unit at Portsmouth Polytechnic.

According to Mike Harrison, executive producer for the Videodisc Company, the time has come when the novelty of inter-activity is wearing off and henceforward the medium will stand or fall by the calibre of the content.

Mr Harrison says: "A training package isn't necessarily good because it's delivered by inter-active video. It is the quality of the ideas it contains that really count."

What distinguishes The

Videodisc Company from most of its rivals is that it has taken the flexibility of the videodisc to its logical conclusion by programming in a "spectrum" of learning styles.

Mr Harrison adds: "Research on how people learn has shown roughly four main styles. There's the activist, who wants to get into the material quickly and receive quick feedback, the theorist, who is logical and disciplined, the pragmatist, for whom practical techniques are most important, and the reflector, who wants plenty of information and to think carefully before doing anything."

In most training packages everybody has to go down the same track, with the result that the wrong style is being used

for about three-quarters of the trainees. By taking advantage of the programmable flexibility of the videodisc, however, it is possible to diagnose an individual trainee's optimum learning style and present the material in that way.

Engineering training is expected to provide rich opportunities for the inter-active videodisc.

Mr Harrison says: "Interactive video has already been used extensively on the updating of skills among motor mechanics and it has a wide range of applications among maintenance staff generally. It will be like having a comprehensive manual which tells you exactly what to do and also incorporates full sound-effects and moving pictures."

Making training
fit the job

Computer trainees at City and Guilds of London Institute

ing methods are not preparing trainees for the jobs which they will do either in content, method or quality.

Hardy Jones, who heads the unit, says: "Our policy is to work very closely with clients in drawing up their tests. We're offering industry-led training and assessment because individual companies are the best experts on their requirements."

In effect, the tests and assessments laid down by the unit provide a kind of compass point for the trainers to aim for. So long as they are working towards the tasks and standards laid down by Testing Services, they can be confident they are covering the ground and teaching the skills to the standards needed by the job.

One of the biggest projects

recently undertaken by Testing Services was on behalf of the Chemicals Industry Association, which has the overall responsibility for the training standards of people working in chemical plants.

A few years ago the association decided to shift its craft apprenticeship scheme for maintenance engineers away from traditional time-serving and towards a system based on recognized standards of performance. Not having the expertise to do this, himself Bill McNicol, the CIA's training expert, turned to City and Guilds for help.

After extensive surveys involving most of the big petrochemical companies, Testing Services came up with a range of detailed objectives in the four key work areas: mechanical, fabrication, instruments

and controls and electrical and electronics.

The powerful feature of these objectives was that working methods and standards could be measured in practice, with the additional benefit that the test could be taken when it was felt the trainee had reached the required standard.

The benefits of the Testing Services approach are enormous. Trainees know exactly what they are aiming for. All the training is specifically relevant to the job. There is no doubt or uncertainty about the standards which must be reached. The overall result is that effective training is seen by everyone as being the key to getting the job done properly.

Mr Jones is finding now that more and more clients across a wide span of industries are becoming interested in using his techniques. Companies as diverse as Ford, Woolworth, and Ronse Alcatel as well as organizations such as YTS Managing Agents and the Glass and Glazing Federation have already undertaken projects with Testing Services.

Mr Jones said: "We're offering a flexible, cost effective service which also enjoys a lot of credibility because of City and Guilds history. Our approach is firmly based on industry-led training and assessment."

"Of course, setting the right kind of tests does not by itself solve all your training problems but it provides an excellent foundation from which to start."

Council
with an
eye on
education

Dr Kenneth Miller:
Training must be
based on
allow technicians
to build up
specialized skills



maintain professional, educational, and training standards. It is a watchdog for the professions — and its bark is now being loudly heard.

Dr Kenneth Miller, Director General of the Engineering Council and former engineering adviser to the main board of ICL, said: "I believe that until very recently there was great complacency about the seriousness of the decline of our engineering industry. Be-

and getting engineering qualifications.

Engineering training itself, says Dr Miller, must be broad-based to make it easier for graduates and technicians to build on specialized skills.

A serious problem for many engineering students in higher education is that their course are not sufficiently industrially-relevant. The engineering disciplines are seen more in terms of an academic exercise than as a preparation for a competitive business world.

Unfortunately it is hard to persuade some universities to move with the times; one of the Engineering Council's most innovative suggestions is that there should be more direct allocations of money to the universities, actually specifying what the money should be spent on. The Council considers that the less favourable treatment often given to the polytechnic engineering courses should end.

But changing the engineering base, persuading more women to enter engineering and shifting public attitudes and prejudices is going to be a long process. More immediate expedients are needed to get the industry through its present problems.

Certainly, the council has come up with a number of ideas for older students to help them reach the standard needed for a degree or Higher Diploma course, which have the merits of being a simple and pragmatic response to an urgent problem.

The other key factor for the survival of the industry is an extensive programme of continuous education and training. In no career area more than engineering does the basic professional knowledge outdate so quickly.

The council says: "The new technological developments are now taking place so rapidly that to remain competitive in world markets, industrial companies need engineers and technicians who are up to date and able to take a leading role in bringing about technological changes. To succeed in this, even greater emphasis must be placed on their continuing education and training."

Dr Miller is urging universities, polytechnics, and colleges of further education to get to grips with the problems of providing short, flexible, modular courses for industry. He predicts that open learning will have an enormous role to play in this area.

He has no illusions about the difficulty of achieving these kinds of changes in British society. In the same way as there is a prevailing anti-industry culture, Dr Miller detects that there is an anti-training attitude at the top of many of our major companies.

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We should be talking to each other.

ICL

FOCUS

ENGINEERING TRAINING/3

Open door to open training

There are not many fields in which Britain can claim a world lead in industrial training but, happily, open learning is one of them.

Open learning allows people to train at a time, place and pace convenient for them — and their employers. By using new-style learning media such as computer programmes, interactive video and carefully-structured texts, open learning can be undertaken at the workplace, in an open learning "training centre" or even at home.

The trainee is freed of the need to attend classes or travel to tutorials at set times. And the training itself, nine times out of 10, is better than the traditional methods.

Open learning is developing fast in this country. It has been taken up on an experimental basis by most leading companies and has quickly won praise and enthusiastic participants.

Not only does it get over many of the logistical problems which have handicapped traditional training methods, it has shown that it can make a key contribution to up-dating skills and introducing people to new technology, to computers, and to management training.

Pioneering open learning in Britain has been the Open Tech Unit of the Manpower Services Commission. With a £46 million budget, it has set more than 100 "model" open-learning schemes and involved leading companies such as Trust House Forte, Austin Rover, ICI and Lucas.

In most cases that will also include some tutorial support. Though there are many practical differences between the "open tech" and the Open University, they share the belief that you cannot dispense completely with the human teacher.

Probably the clearest sign that open learning has reached take-off point is that the first big conference and exhibition on open learning, "Spring Open", is being held at the Novotel Exhibition Centre at Hammersmith, west London, on April 29 and 30.



Co-operation: British student, Japanese instructor at the Matsushita technical centre

Secrets that put Japan in the Olympic class

It is now accepted that you cannot transplant Japanese methods wholesale into the social and cultural climate of the United Kingdom. But Japan can still teach us a lot, and that includes training.

Colin Leahy, managing director at Matsushita's Cardiff plant, which produces telephones, television sets and stereo systems, can point quickly to one idea which could produce quick results. "In Japan," he says, "graduate engineers spend the first few years of their career on the shop floor. Only in that way can they really understand how their designs will be built."

The rewards of such industrial training were apparent when Britain competed with 19 other top industrial nations in the International Skill Olympics in Osaka last year. Japan won either a gold or silver medal in each of the nine categories (Korea actually fared better). Britain failed to win one medal.

And as it happened, the competition was held in the local-and-overseas training school of the Matsushita company, which many Britons have attended to update and sharpen their technical skills.

How Britain puts the vim in CIM

All the signs are that 1986 is going to become the year of CIM. The acronym stands for computer integrated manufacturing but, unlike its cousins such as CAD, CAM, and CAE, CIM is being immediately distinguished by having a number of centres and institutes set up in its name.

A CIM institute has been launched at Cranfield Institute of Technology, with money from IBM, under the direction of Sir Henry Chilver and a centre is being opened soon at Kingston Polytechnic near London. And there are CIM developments at Warwick University (also funded by IBM).

The two Glasgow universities — Strathclyde and Glasgow — are also expected to take a leading role in CIM developments stimulated by the proximity of the IBM manufacturing plant at Greenock.

CIM's importance however is not just marked by the growth of academic establishments specializing in its study.

The need for CIM expertise is also being emphasized with increasing frequency in job advertisements as well as being underlined by articles in magazines like the Design Council's Design Engineer. CIM is not just the technological flavour of the month. CIM is the future.

The flurry of excitement and anxiety caused by CIM represents, perhaps, the end of the age of innocence about

computers, robotics, and automation.

As Professor Wilfred Heginbotham (until recently director general of the Production Engineering Research Association) commented: "Robots will show up, often crucially, the inadequacies of production systems and their human architects".

Rather than computers solving companies' problems at a key-stroke, they have added to the confusion, especially when introduced in an uncoordinated way. But managers now know that if implemented correctly, information technology can bring them great benefits. But introduced in an ad-hoc, piecemeal and badly planned way, they simply lead to endless mismatches between irreconcilable systems.

In brief, computer integrated manufacturing ties together all these isolated "islands of automation" and brings them into a coherent unity. Production, warehousing, deliveries, orders, finance and even personnel can be woven together into an efficient coordinated system.

But of course doing this is not easy. It requires a level of expertise that not many managers possess. Already there is a great skills shortage, which is holding up the move towards making our manufacturing as efficient as our overseas' com-

petitors. If British industry is going to make the most of its investment in robots and computers it must develop managers who are well-versed in the CIM disciplines.

So far Kingston and Cranfield are furthest down the line of getting their operations going. At Cranfield they

The thrust of the centre will be to provide a service for industrial clients

will be offering a variety of short courses, supervising post-graduate research work sponsored by industrial clients, and also running formal MSc programmes.

Kingston's CIM Centre meanwhile is committed to a much more market-place approach, providing an all-round service of consultancy, research and development, training, conferences and information service. Though there will be some postgradu-

ate work, the thrust of the centre will be towards providing a service for industrial clients.

Rather than being an academic institution which does a bit of "industrial" work on the side it expects to be fully involved with its clients working alongside them often for years, as a partner in CIM.

Clearly the introduction of CIM is not going to be an overnight event. Professor Heginbotham has predicted that flexible, small-batch component-producing systems with just one shift in three manned by humans will be with us by 1995 but the first computer controlled and integrated, large-batch, total-manufacturing facilities will not be here until the end of the century.

Only by the year 2100 will unstaffed production facilities be widespread (which at least gives some time to prepare for the social consequences).

Whatever the difficulties, however, the commercial incentives to introduce CIM are going to be enormous.

And that is why the function of the new CIM initiatives will be so important.

There are thousands of electrical, electronic, mechanical and production engineers (not to mention a vast army of general managers) who need training in what CIM means and how to implement it successfully.

It requires a combination of skills (computing, engineering, and business) which perhaps does not come easily to British industry. But if this country is to stand any chance of retaining its place as a leading manufacturing nation, it must become involved in CIM as rapidly as possible. Sign up for your training now.

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THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION'S WORLD CONGRESS

3-6 July 1989, Barbican Centre, London
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Engineers - shaping up to tomorrow

Qualified engineers of tomorrow must be technically competent, market conscious, commercially adept, environmentally sensitive and responsive to human needs

With these words, The Engineering Council opens its booklet "Raising the Standard" which sets out the system through which it ensures that the standards of engineering education and training are relevant to today and tomorrow.

The nation needs more engineers. They must be well educated and trained. They must be able to communicate across disciplines and to non-engineers, too. And they must be prepared to continue training throughout life to keep up to date with advancing technology. In all these areas, The Engineering Council is taking the lead, fighting to help Britain make it.

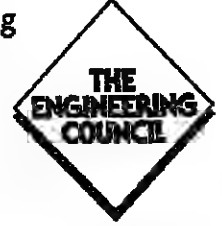
Through Problem Solving for Primary Schools, Opening Windows on Engineering schemes in secondary schools and the Young Engineer for Britain competition, for example, children will learn of the excitement and challenge of engineering. A recent independent survey showed that some 75% of qualified engineers would recommend engineering as a career on account of its interest.

The Council, having pressed the Government into providing more money for engineering places in higher education, ensures that the right standards are set and met by the accreditation of courses in universities, polytechnics and colleges.

Working with and through the professional engineering institutions, it certifies the attainment of individuals seeking admission to the Council's Register of Chartered Engineers, Technician Engineers and Engineering Technicians.

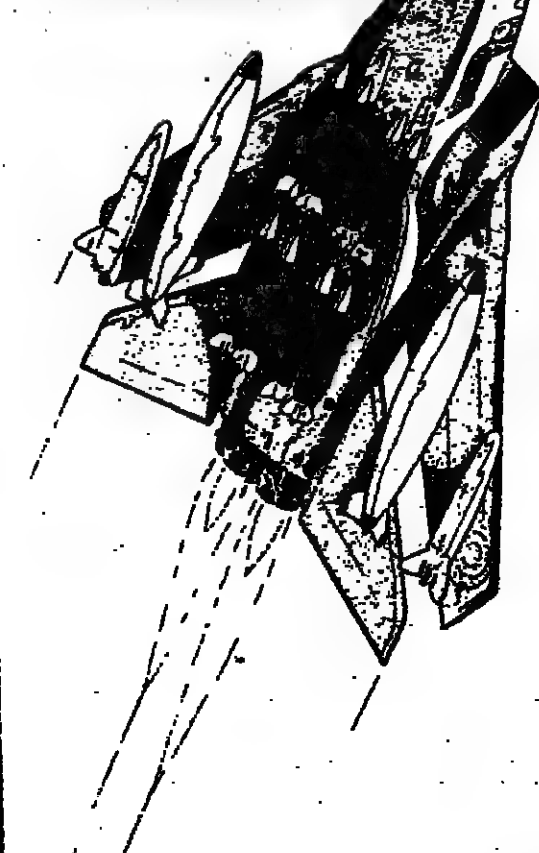
The Engineering Council with its Engineering Assembly of delegates elected by the 300,000 engineers on its Register and with 130 Industrial Affiliates — many of Britain's leading companies — and with a voice listened to by the nation's opinion formers and policy makers, is uniquely placed to ensure that there will be sufficient engineers of the right quality to meet the nation's future needs.

For more information and list of publications relating to engineering education and training, write to The Engineering Council, 10 Maltravers Street, LONDON WC2R 3ER.



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Striking out into the future is something Lucas has never been afraid of.

And it's the reason why we continue to play a leading role in a variety of advanced technologies like Aerospace, Automotive, Industrial Systems, Defence, Telecommunications, Marine. And a lot more. New products, new markets and new manufacturing methods are all areas in which we've been investing for the future.

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11	Abdo	34	0	0	0
69	Abed Lou	74	0	0	0
70	Agar	70	0	0	0
	Barrow Evee	72	0	0	0
81	Beizer (Ch)	70	+72	0	0
69	Benson	170	0	0	0
81K	Bison (P)	344	0	0	0
387	Blackford	452	0	0	0
121	Br Lend	166	0	0	0
122	Br Lend	166	0	0	0
	Brook, Aa Brown	74	0	0	0

136	Car & Cycles	256	0	8.8	3.4	18.7
137	Clair's	256	0	8.8	3.4	18.7
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181	Atco's Big Ports	492	+2	13.5	-2.5	-1
226	Br Commonwealth	398	+3	8.3	18	30.0
235	Br Commonwealth	398	+3	8.3	18	30.0
67	Fisher (Miami)	563	+1	17.8	20.7	1.9
500	Gen	583	+1	17.9	22	27.7
328	Grubins (LH)	583	+1	8.08	8.4	0.3
5	Lytle	514	-1	1.1	1.1	0.1
138	Marion Dacia	528	-1	2.4	1.1	1.3
129	Marion Dacia	528	-1	2.4	1.1	1.3
132	P & O City	528	-1	20.0	23.8	3.8
132	Stetson's (Military)	514	-1	7.1	8.2	1.1
265	Tambull Scott	575	-1	14.9	3.4	20.9

SHOES AND LEATHER.

158	Flt	376	+20	9.3	2.9	6.1
193	Graben Beam	135	+1	13.1	7.4	5.3

99	Stewart & Burton	78	-2	4.4	5.8	23.6
101	Pizzari	86		6.9	6.7	8.2
116	Strong & Fisher	142		10.2	7.5	5.7
143	Stylo -	236	+35	6.4	2.7	29.2

TEXTILES

104	Albino	173	+3	2.1	4.7	4.6
97	Seale (Auro)	131	+3	3.0	4.5	5.6
100	Redman (A)	102	+2	8.2	8.0	7.1
107	R. Molnar	130	+6	5.6	6.0	7.0
80	Bukhar & Lumb	70	+2	1.1	1.7	1.5
123	Coste Palena	275	+14	8.2	9.3	12.9
129	Cornish	58 ¹	+1	5.7	5.7	-
120	Cornwallis	283	+8	7.8	2.9	11.1
37	Cromwell (A)	143	+2	2.1	1.5	28.9
161	Dawson	226	+8	8.5	3.8	13.1
30	Debon	50	+1	-	-	38.5
178	Dixon (G)	370	+5	9.3	2.9	11.1

74	Forster (Minn)	83	+2	5.0	8.0	2.7
84	Gaskill (Spartan)	83	..	8.0	8.0	7.4
93	Hickling (Portsmouth)	83	..	7.9	8.8	8.4
85	Ingram (Harold)	34	83.3
50	Jerome (S)	140	..	3.9	2.8	18.0
191	Leeds	72	+4	4.5	8.3	9.5
46	Lister	158	+3	7.4	4.8	10.8
67	Lyles (S)	67	+1	0.4	0.6	20.9
67	Melrose (Minn)	95	+1	7.8	8.2	18.0

130	Strand A	118	..	9.9	5.8	0.5
134	Redwood	39	+2	2.3	6.8	0.5
130	SEET	134	..	7.3	5.4	5.7
135	Star Caprice	85	..	3.5	12.0	18.4
128	Silver	179	+13	3.5	5.9	14.4
135	Smashup (H)	64	..	3.8	5.6	1.4
137	Stroud Point	82	+7	3.8	5.4	7.3
65	Textured Jersey	146	+6	3.8	4.4	14.4
55	Tonsomans	146	+7	7.9	5.5	10.3
135	Totals	146	+10	4.3	3.3	1.9
130	Yardley	225	..	5.7	1.9	5.7
				9.3	3.6	11.5

TOBACCOS						
135	BAT					
102	Impress	375	+12	16.7	4.2	7.9

dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend c Issuance
ment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and
exclude a special payment h Pre-merger figures i
cast earnings j Ex other r Ex rights a Ex stock or
e split i Tax-free .. No significant data

Late

FOOTBALL

Davenport's dream turns sour for team in the red

When Peter Davenport makes his debut for Manchester United against Queens Park Rangers at Loftus Road on Saturday a dream will have come true for his father, Charles Davenport, who is a lifelong United supporter. With pride and elation Davenport senior said: "It's the sort of thing fathers dream about."

Davenport junior, contemplating his £570,000 transfer from Nottingham Forest, which was completed yesterday after a medical examination, said that, like his father, he could hardly believe it. "Before I became a professional," he said, "I was a devoted United fan. I used to stand at the Stretford End with my dad and cheer and sing along with thousands of others."

I can still remember the first game I saw at Old Trafford. It was the final game of the 1967-68 season, when United lost against Sunderland and were beaten to the title by Manchester City. I was only seven then but I soon cheered up for I saw United win a lot of matches in the Seventies. George Best was my idol and I still rate him the best player I've ever seen."

Davenport senior could scarcely contain his elation. "I'm still up there on cloud nine. When fathers take their sons on to the terraces they will see them playing for their favourite club. But I never dream that Peter would one day play for Manchester United."

The Davenport move is not seen as a panic measure by Nottingham Forest. Although

the club are £1.5 million in the red, Maurice Roworth, their chairman, said: "I have always backed our manager, Brian Clough, in the past and will go on doing so; but the unanimous decision to sell Davenport was taken with the best interest of the club in mind."

While Ron Atkinson, the Manchester United manager, was delighted at obtaining a five-year contract a player he has valued for some time, and whom he sees as an ideal replacement for Mark Hughes, the Welsh international, who is expected to join Barcelona in the summer, Clough was annoyed.

"Davenport was the one player I really wanted to keep here," he said. "At the start of the season, when he signed a new contract, I saw him as being a significant part of our future. He came here costing us nothing and developed into an international centre forward — and now we have had to sell him. Understandably, I feel very upset about it."

But Roworth, while sharing Clough's disappointment, pointed out the realities of Forest's position, saying: "We have to face the fact that football is a very difficult game to be in these days. The deal will halve the club's debts."

Davenport, who will be 25 in a fortnight, was born at Birkenhead on Merseyside but failed to make the grade with Everton. He scored 36 goals in little more than 100 League games for the first division side.

This latest purchase will take Atkinson's spending past £7 million. Davenport could team up with Terry Gibson, a



Unreluctant debutant: Davenport will step from hallowed terrace to even more hallowed turf

recent signing, to give United a new £1 million-plus spearhead at Loftus Road.

Atkinson, his patience exhausted by this year's poor finishing by Stapleton and Hughes, swooped within 24 hours of Sunday's FA Cup exit. The United manager has spent lavishly and has had plenty of failures in his search for the perfect strike force.

"This club has been looking for a natural goal scorer for a long time," he said. "Davenport used to be a United fan standing at the Stretford End. Now he gets the chance to become the king. He certainly

has the ability. All I am asking him to do is to play as well for us as he did against us."

Davenport, whose signing could not be completed in time to allow him to accompany United on their mid-season break to Israel, knows he has a lot to live up to. "I've just got to do my best and hopefully the goals will come," he said.

Davenport admitted that Clough had been reluctant to part with him; but with Forest more than £1 million in debt the departure from his Nottingham digs was inevitable. John Gidman could move

Worried Lincoln ask for support

Lincoln City could be out of business before the start of next season. The third division club have had three sections of their ground condemned by a Government safety committee and spectators will be banned from those areas after June 1.

The club must find £400,000 to build at least one new stand before the beginning of next season. John Reames, the Lincoln chairman, said: "Our supporters have to convince us that they really want a football club. There is no ideology involved. If the people don't rally around, Lincoln will go under."

The club will hold a public meeting within the next three weeks and Reames added: "If we get a good turnout at the meeting and find enough people prepared to pledge support as well as cash, we will build a stand. If we don't it's the end for Lincoln."

Up till now Lincoln City could receive a grant of up to £11,000 from UEFA to help pay for ground improvements undertaken at Farn Road during their European Cup Winners' Cup campaign earlier this season.

Bangor, who play in the Multi-Park League, are reported

to be £90,000 in debt. They say that work carried out before their second round home tie against Athletic Madrid cost more than £30,000. Bangor survived a winding-up petition in the High Court on Monday, brought by trade creditors Norton Wright, who are owed £3,714, because legal documents were not in order. The Customs and Excise, owed £580, have given permission to be substituted on the petition to be presented to the court at a future date.

Aldershot have signed Bobby Barnes, a winger from West Ham, for £15,000. Barnes played more than 50 first-team games for the club and had a period at Scunthorpe United on loan last year.

Grimsbury Town have put eight players on the transfer-list in an effort to raise money to go into the transfer market as buyers of the club on the list are Jimmy Gilligan, a forward, who, at £100,000, was briefly the second division club's record signing from Watford in the summer, winger Tony Ford, player-of-the-year for the past two seasons, and acting captain Phil Bonnyman, an £80,000 signing from Chesterfield four years ago.

West German television's Mexico plan

Düsseldorf (AP) — The two West German television networks, ARD and ZDF, said yesterday that they plan to broadcast 39 games live from this summer's World Cup finals in Mexico.

In addition to the live games, the networks plan to show recorded highlights of the other 13 games in the competition, as well as additional special programmes. They also intend to schedule breakfast-time programmes that will cover the previous day's play, as well as regular afternoon broadcasts.

In total, West Germans will be able to watch 97 hours of football by satellite from Mexico. The broadcasts will start with the opening match between the defending champions, Italy, and Bulgaria on May 31; they will end with the final in Mexico City on June 29. The games which are to be covered live are scheduled to kick off at noon or midnight West German time.

Including radio broadcasts, the total cost of World Cup coverage for ARD and ZDF is estimated at 14 million marks (about £2.2 million). Each commentator's seat will cost close to £3,000 a game. According to ARD's World Cup co-ordinator this will make the Mexico finals 100 per cent more expensive than the 1982 World Cup in Spain and about 25 per cent more expensive than the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games.

ARD is sending 30 journalists and 25 assistants to Mexico; ZDF is sending 21 reporters and 23 technical personnel. Both networks will be broadcasting from the television press centre in Mexico City, which ARD says is equipped with the latest technology.

SQUASH RACKETS

Patience proves a virtue for Norman

Three years ago it seemed Ross Norman, the newly-crowned French Open champion, might never play squash again after sustaining crippling injuries in a parachute accident in Hampshire.

After a victory in Paris, which the New Zealander described as the biggest of his career, Norman explained: "It was eight months before I picked up a racket and I couldn't walk for four months. It took that long to get the muscles of my legs back. For the time I wasn't sure I'd play again. I was very anxious, living from day to day, but it seemed to be a blessing in disguise. After the accident I looked at the game differently. I now work a lot on my fitness and concentrate on shots and strategy. I think I prepare myself much better as the years go on. That's the key."

The dedication paid off in Paris, where Norman, the world no. 2, dropped only one game throughout the tournament and clinched the championship with an overpowering 9-3, 9-1, 9-5 victory over compatriot Stuart Davenport.

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Edited by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

Saint-Saëns (Symphonic)

Radio 2

2, 4.02, 5.05, 6.02,

[illegible]

(stereo from midn
er Dickson present

Radio 1

On medium wave, VHF
stations at and of Radio 1. News
the half-hour from 6.30 am
to 6.30 pm and at 12.00 midnight.
6.30 am Adam 7.30 John
8.30 9.30 Simon Bates 12.30 pm
Newswest (Frank Partridge)
12.30 Simon Mayo 3.30 Steve
nights 5.30 Newswest (Frank
Partridge) 5.45 Bruno Bontempi, incl
6.30, Top 30 album chart
7.30 am Adam 10.00-12.00 John
incl VHF RADIOS 1 & 2
10.00 am Radio 2 10.00pm As
Radio 1 12.00-4.00pm As Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

7.30 Development
8 Reflections 8.16
9.10 Transitions

0 News 5.08 Revenue of the British
5.15 The World Today 8.30 Finan-
ces 9.00 World Look Ahead 8.45 Flanders
9.15 Sunday 9.30 The World Today
9.30 My World 1.00 News 11.05 France
and Britain 11.15 Just Like You and Me
12.5 Letter From Wales 12.00 Radio
4 News 1.00 News 1.15 The World
and Farming World 1.45 Sports Roundup
1.50 News 1.09 Twenty Four Hours 1.20
Roundup 1.50 2.00 Country 2.45 Farm
and Country 3.00 News 3.15 The
World and Farming 3.30 News 3.45
Country Commentaries 3.30 France and
Spain 4.00 News 4.05 Commentaries 4.15
and 4.30 4.45 The World Today 5.00
News 5.15 News 5.30 News 5.45
News 5.50 News 5.55 Twenty Four
Hours 6.00 News 6.05 Twenty Four
Hours 6.15 a 24 hour time 6.45 Reporting
7.15 World News 16.09 The World
Today 16.15 News 16.30 News 16.45
Financial News 16.45 Reflections 16.45
News Roundup 11.00 News 11.05 Com-
mentaries 11.15 Good News 11.30 The
World Today 11.35 News 11.45 News
11.55 News 12.00 News 12.30 News
12.45 News 1.00 News 1.01 Country 1.30

Network UK 2.30 As
3.05 News About Br
Today 1.30 The

TVS As London except:
1.20pm-1.30pm 1.30-2.30

Company,

ANGLIA As London 8+
 12.30pm-1.00 Mr
 Mrs 1.20-1.30 News 5.10-5.45
 Posters 5.00-5.35 About Anglia
 Sam Stanning Point, Gt. Osmond.
YORKSHIRE As London
 12.30pm-1.00 Calendar Lunchtime
 1.25 Help Yourself 1.30-2.30 Falcon
 8.00-8.35 Cinema 12.25am
 Gt. Osmond

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2.50

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last perf. THE BUSINESS OF
KALFI by W. J. W. J.

France closes ranks, page 7



He emerged smiling from the walk although those who had followed the swamp trail had been bitten by mosquitoes.

Diana Geddes

C. Bianca	C 18	67	Luxemb.	C 3	37	18	64	W. 1	13	59
Chicago			L. Angela	1	15	59	26	19	W. 1	23